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ATA CRITICIZES CARTER DECISION ON DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH IRAN

AU091125 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[ATA commentary: "The Iranian People Are Not Intimidated by Carter's Pressures"]

[Text] Further escalating the cold war against Iran, the U.S. imperialists are hysterically continuing their blackmail, pressures and threats of armed military aggression against that country. After an urgent meeting of the National Security Council, and speaking in the language of an international gendarme, Carter, the head of U.S. imperialism, yesterday arrogantly announced the breaking of diplomatic relations with Iran, new economic sanctions against that country, and the freezing of all the property of the Iranian Government in the United States. Alluding to the possibility of military intervention in Iran, the White House leader declared that new measures would become necessary should these measures not lead to a rapid release of the hostages. The Pentagon head, Brown, also spoke in the same language yesterday, ranting with warmongering hysteria and stating that the U.S. administration has not ruled out any measures, including military, to secure the release of the hostages, having in mind the support of the allies of the United States for the sanctions announced by President Carter.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that the U.S. imperialists have set themselves in motion to secure new assurances from their allies, primarily the countries belonging to the aggressive NATO, for military action against Iran. New and open threats of intervention by U.S. imperialism and attempts to mount a large-scale economic, political and military blockade have further increased the anger of the Iranian people and their determination not to bend their knees and to continue their anti-imperialist struggle. Responding to the campaign of pressures exerted by U.S. imperialism, the Revolution Council stressed in a communique issued today in Tehran following an emergency meeting, that the superpowers cannot tolerate the Islamic revolutionary regime of Iran which rejected the dependence that characterized Iran under the shah's regime. The communique points out that the council welcomed the U.S. decision to break off diplomatic relations and to impose economic sanctions, because this will raise the revolutionary fervor of the people. The communique announces that, in agreement with the Iranian people, the council has decided to resolutely resist the pressure and not yield to the exploiters--imperialism and its mercenaries. In conclusion, the communique calls on all Iranian people to strengthen their national unity to defend the country and the revolution.

On the same occasion, Ayatollah Khomeyni addressed a message to the Iranian people, stressing among other things that Iran rejoices at the break of relations with the United States. This shows that U.S. imperialism is desperate. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, for his part, declared that Iran would resist every pressure on the part of the United States. Iran, he stressed, would not be an easy prey, as may be believed in the United States. We are fully determined to resist. After pointing out that the question of the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is only a pretext for intervention by the United States, President Bani-Sadr called for unity, the strengthening of national independence and the preservation of the victories of the revolution. Meanwhile, at a press conference held in Tehran, the Iranian minister of petroleum stressed that Iran would refuse to supply oil to any country joining the United States in economic sanctions against Iran.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO DELEGATION--Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, on 8 April received the delegation of Kosovo physical culture league led by Sefedin Bakalli, chairman of the league. Also attending was Branko Komatina, Yugoslav ambassador in Tirana. The meeting took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO HAILS BREZHNEV'S 'VOICE OF REASON'

AU051100 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)--Today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO emphasizes that one of the paramount political events of the week, which was widely responded to on international scale, is the speech of Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which was delivered on his awarding with the Lenin Prize for the books "Small Land", "Revival" and "Virgin Soil". The commentary in the daily reads: "In this complicated and responsible political moment, when mankind is facing a real danger of increasing armament, when imperialist expansion is growing in all strategical points of the planet, the voice of reason coming from Moscow is of enormous importance because the experience of mankind comes to confirm that this voice has always been supported by actions to the interests of peoples, to the interest of world peace".

A comparison is made in the commentary between the deeply humane tone of Mr Brezhnev's speech filled with optimism in the future, in peace and progress, and the policy of the White House towards increasing military expenditure and establishing a military protectorate on the petrol sources in the Persian Gulf area and in the Indian Ocean.

In conclusion the daily points out that the Soviet Union is destined to continue to defend peace from the never-ending attempts of the imperialist forces to torpedo detente.

BCP SECRETARY ATANASOV GREETS DANISH CP CONGRESS

AU081050 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 80 p 5 AU

[Report on greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the 26th Danish Communist Party Congress, read at the congress by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary and leader of the BCP delegation to the congress]

[Text] Copenhagen, 4 April, BTA--Today Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary and leader of the BCP delegation to the 26th Danish Communist Party Congress, read the greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to this highest forum of the Danish communists.

The message expresses the most cordial and fraternal greetings of the BCP Central Committee and its first secretary, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and socialist Bulgaria's communists and working people addressed to all Danish communists.

The interest and attention with which we are following the work of your congress are an expression of the interest and attention of the Bulgarian communists towards the struggle of the Danish communists against militarism and war, in defense of the working people's vital interests, for strengthening and developing international cooperation, and for defending the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, the message reads.

The Bulgarian communists know from their own experience how numerous and complicated are the problems connected with removing the exploiting regime and class oppression. The experience accumulated by our workers' movement during the years of struggle against fascism and capitalism and during the period of Bulgaria's socialist reconstruction convincingly proves that the existence of a healthy and efficient communist party which conducts a class policy, is guided by the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, and is acting as a real vanguard of the workers class and entire working people is the most important guarantee for the democratic transformations, social progress and economic and cultural progress.

The principled and consistent policy of the Danish Communist Party and its activity for strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement deservedly evokes respect and authority among the world democratic and progressive forces. In this activity of yours you can always rely on the class solidarity and assistance of the BCP, the message continues.

The message stresses further the great successes of the Bulgarian people in constructing socialism in Bulgaria during the 35 years since the victory of the socialist revolution. These successes were achieved under the leadership of the BCP. Further on the message analyzes the international situation and stresses that the CPSU's consistent Leninist policy as well as the increasing power and inspiring example of real socialism have had a decisive role in the positive development of international relations, for overcoming the "cold war" and establishing a climate of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states with different social systems. The other units of the international communist and workers movement, the progressive and democratic forces, the nonalined countries' movement and many sober politicians and statesmen in the Western countries, also have made an important contribution to this struggle.

The strengthening of the socialist community, the successes of the movement for national liberation and the consolidation of detente as a dominating tendency, however, does not suit the taste of the most aggressive imperialist circles. Hiding behind the obsolete scarecrow of a "Soviet threat," the United States, assisted by military power, is now openly striving to change the objective move of historical developments and to impose its dominance on the world. The U.S. circles defending the positions of militarism and expansion have postponed for an indefinite time the ratification of the SALT II agreement and are now trying to completely liquidate this agreement which is vitally important for the whole world, and have begun a sharp increase in their nuclear-missile capability. Under strong U.S. pressure, NATO's session last December in Brussels adopted a decision on a dangerous escalation of nuclear arming with the view to changing the existing strategic parity. They aim at keeping any eventual future war on the territory of our continent by deploying the so-called "Eurostrategic missiles" on the territory of a number of West European states.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is conducting a dangerous policy and is trying to converse with the socialist countries from the position of "strength." In order to defend the interests of the monopolistic capital this complex terms "vitally important" for the United States areas that are located thousands of kilometers from the United States. The concentration of great NATO and U.S. naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean represents a serious danger for world peace. The developing connection between the present U.S. course and the reckless expansion policy of the present Chinese leadership evokes alarm in every sensibly thinking man.

The violent anti-Soviet campaign related to the events in Afghanistan can be added to imperialism's attempts to delude the peoples. We stress once again that the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic are supporting the USSR's humane act which defend the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against the counterrevolutionary acts against its independence and territorial integrity.

The position of the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic on the most topical international issues was most clearly and convincingly expressed in the speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the 11 February meeting of the Fatherland Front National Council. Comrade Todor Zhivkov rebuffed in a most worthy way the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist insinuations of imperialist propaganda, fabricated with the view of creating new tension in international relations, and called upon all political and state figures, as well as all honest people supporting the cause of peace and the spirit of Helsinki to unite their efforts in defending detente, world peace and security.

The Bulgarian People's Republic together with the other fraternal socialist countries is firmly and steadily marching along the path of decreasing international tension and of increasing detente and good neighbourliness in the Balkans, Europe and the world. We are firmly convinced that the figure belongs to detente and peaceful cooperation and not to confrontation and war.

In conclusion the message expresses confidence that the work and decisions of the 26th Danish Communist Party Congress will mark a new and higher stage in the struggle of the Danish communists for strengthening the party's positions and influence, for defending the working people's class interests, for rallying the country's democratic and peace-loving forces, and for peace, security and social progress.

ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU081902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] A delegation from the Front for National Liberation [FLN] of Algeria, headed by (Ahmed Ben Siddi), member of the FLN Politburo, arrived in our country today at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

At Sofia airport the guests were greeted by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, by secretaries of the BCP Central Committee and high-ranking party officials, as well as by Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council, as well as by functionaries of the BCP Central Committee.

Among those present was also Muhammad Boussada, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC APPROACH IN AGRICULTURE

AU031727 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] On 3 April at the Boyana residence a national conference took place on some important questions related to applying the new economic approach in agriculture.

An extensive speech on the discussed matters was read by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

The conference was attended by the Council of Ministers' members; secretaries of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union permanent board; first secretaries of BCP okrug committees; chairmen of the okrug people's councils; chairmen of the agro-industrial complexes, the general directors of the industrial-agrarian complexes; chairmen of the okrug agroindustrial unions, BCP Central Committee department heads and other responsible Central Committee officials; members of the Executive Committee of the national agro-industrial union; leaders of mass and public organizations and representatives of the mass media.

BRIEFS

TURKISH DELEGATION'S VISIT--At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council a delegation of the Turkish republican people's party is visiting Bulgaria. The guests were received on 7 April by Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU]

LENART ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT TO LISBON REPORTED

LD082140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1640 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The progress of the last day of the visit of the Czechoslovak party delegation in Portugal, headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee is now commented in a dispatch telephoned from Lisbon by your special correspondent, Frantisek Prachar:

The Czechoslovak party delegation headed by Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, flew into the capital city of Portugal, Lisbon, this afternoon. The delegation was invited for a friendly visit by the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party and its general secretary, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, who also welcomed our delegation at the airport.

After a brief opening talk in the airport the representatives of our party left for the [name indistinct] hotel where they will stay until Saturday. The agenda of the bilateral talks includes not only the questions of the further cooperation and exchange of views on the most important international and interparty matters, but it is anticipated that the delegation headed by Comrade Lenart will also visit a number of industrial centers and village areas in which the Portuguese Communist Party traditionally holds strong positions. Among these are the Quimigal enterprise in the Barreira area, and a meeting with the local workers and trade unionists.

The deliberations of the two delegations, headed by Comrades Lenart and Cunhal, started at 1530 this afternoon. Among other things, the program of the visit is to be detailed and firmed up and the questions under discussion and their scope defined. It has already become a good tradition that contacts of this nature between the two communist parties contribute in a significant way to a better mutual understanding, and the clarification of a number of topical global questions and problems. This meeting of the representatives of the Czechoslovak and Portuguese Communist Party will also doubtless be one of these occasions.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPORT FOR ARAB PEOPLE MEETS IN PRAGUE

AU081209 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--The second session of the International Committee for the Support of the Arab People, especially the people of Palestine, opened yesterday [4 April] in Prague under the leadership of U. Hamdi, secretary general of the permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress. The negotiations will appraise the results of the committee's work since the World Conference of Solidarity With the Arab People, which was held in November 1979 in Lisbon. Furthermore, it will deal with the preparation of the world conference with the people of Lebanon [as published] and assess the possibilities of holding an Afro-Arab people's meeting. The opening session was addressed by E. Pastorino, WFTU secretary general; M. Stepan, chairman of the International Students' Union; and V. Jumr, representative of the Czechoslovak committee for solidarity with the peoples of Africa and Asia. [paragraph continues]

Their speeches, like the statements made by Secretariat members, condemned the endeavors and concrete actions of the forces of international imperialism and reaction, headed by the Carter administration and aimed at slowing down and halting the process of the onslaught of the national liberation movements in their fight for national and social justice. They condemned the increasingly escalating U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf [illegible] in the entire Arab world, which seriously endangers peace in that area and elsewhere, and makes it difficult to fulfill the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine. They stressed that this new situation also demands new joint actions of the peace forces.

BANQUET, COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS REPORTED

Kempny Toast

AU081217 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 80 pp 1,7 AU

[CTK report on toast by Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a dinner in honor of visiting Nicaraguan delegation held in Prague on 2 April]

[Excerpt] On Wednesday the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government hosted a festive dinner in the Cernin Palace in Prague in honor of the party and government delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.

It was attended by Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Eugen Turzo, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Jaromir Obzina, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of the interior; Lt Gen Jozef Remek, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR deputy minister of national defense; Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and by other representatives or our political and public life.

In the course of the dinner festive toasts were proposed.

From Comrade J. Kempny's Toast

Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Kempny stressed in his toast that he regards highly the opportunity to welcome in Prague from the bottom of his heart the representatives of the heroic Nicaraguan people who put an end, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, to the tyranny of many years of Somoza's dynasty and began to write a new chapter of their country's history.

The combat organization Sandinist National Liberation Front, which embraces all progressive Nicaraguan forces, Comrade Kempny said, has become the determining force in the building of a new society. We fully support your firm resolution to boldly assert and expand the revolutionary gains; the measures of your revolutionary government aimed at eliminating the consequences of the woeful heritage of Somoza's dictatorship and of the dependence on imperialism; the reinforcement of your defense against the external and internal enemy; and the important activities in the sphere of health care, education and culture and in the campaign aimed at eliminating illiteracy.

Your revolution has made a significant contribution to the development and to strengthening the world national liberation movement and has further expanded the ranks of countries fighting with increasing persistency against domestic reaction and foreign domination, for peace, social progress and social justice in the world. Its victory has also created the best prerequisites for expanding all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua in the political, economic and cultural fields.

The CSSR and Nicaragua assess identically the development of the most important international problems and the measures designed to resolve them and they are fighting actively for the further development of the process of detente.

They condemn the present attempts of imperialist forces to escalate international tension and support the right of all nations to self-determination and to carry out progressive transformations in their countries.

The Czechoslovak active foreign policy strives to intensify and to expand contacts with the developing countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa. Mutually beneficial contacts with the countries of Latin America are developing in all areas, contribute to a constant increase in the exchange of goods, enhance these countries' tendencies to gain a greater economic independence and contribute to the consolidation of peace all over the world.

I am convinced that our talks between the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the CPCZ, between the governments and the social organizations of the two countries, and especially their results--the signing of bilateral agreements and other documents at the close of the talks and the further regulation of contractual-legal relations in the future--will create a solid basis for mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas of joint interest.

Communique Issued

AU081335 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 AU

["Joint communique" on the 2-5 April Nicaraguan delegation's visit to the CSSR]

[Text] A delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Moises Hassan Morales, member of the governing council of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the FSLN national leadership, paid an official visit to the CSSR on 2-5 April 1980 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government.

In the course of the visit the leaders of the delegation were received by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. They laid wreaths on the tombs of Klement Gottwald and the unknown soldier. The guests from Nicaragua visited the Rozvoj Posazavi united agricultural cooperative in Jilove near Prague and some cultural and historical monuments of Prague.

The Czechoslovak delegation in the talks was led by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. On behalf of the Nicaraguan side the talks were attended by Moises Hassan Morales, member of the governing council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the FSLN national leadership and minister of the interior.

The talks between the delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua and the CSSR delegation were marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, mutual trust and understanding. In the talks the two delegations exchanged views on the present international situation and briefed each other on the development of the political and economic situations in their countries and on their foreign policy.

They discussed in detail the development of mutual relations, particularly the possibilities for expanding and diversifying them on the principles of equality, friendly cooperation, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. The Czechoslovak side voiced its admiration and best wishes for the victory of the progressive forces and the people of Nicaragua, under the leadership of the FSLN, over Somoza's dictatorship. It was stressed that the toppling of Somoza's dynasty was a significant milestone in the history of the Nicaraguan people and created the basic prerequisite for the implementation of deep socioeconomic transformations in the interest of the broad masses of the working people and all revolutionary and progressive forces of the country, for a more profound democracy and progress and for the realization of an independent Nicaraguan foreign policy. It has significantly contributed to developing and strengthening the world's national liberation movement and has further expanded the ranks of countries fighting against domestic reaction and foreign domination, for peace and social progress.

The Nicaraguan side briefed the Czechoslovak side on the course of the revolutionary process in Nicaragua, on the fulfillment of the program of the Government of National Reconstruction and on the activity of the FSLN, on the measures aimed at eliminating the consequences of Somoza's dictatorship as well as on other important activities in the sphere of health care, education and culture and in the campaign aimed at eliminating illiteracy.

The Czechoslovak side expressed high appreciation for the efforts of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the FSLN and all Nicaraguan people to restore the national economy and eliminate the woeful heritage of the dictatorship. It confirmed the full support and solidarity of the CPCZ and the government and people of the CSSR with the Nicaraguan revolution and with the efforts of the Nicaraguan people to achieve a national reconstruction, to deepen democracy and to implement a policy of nonalinement and peaceful cooperation with all nations.

The Czechoslovak side briefed the Nicaraguan side on the work and life of the people of Czechoslovakia, on the fulfillment of the tasks laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress and on the results achieved in the construction of an advanced socialist society. It acquainted the Nicaraguan side with the CSSR's active part in the efforts of the USSR, other countries of the socialist community and all progressive world forces aimed at eliminating international tension, at deepening detente and disarmament, as assisting nations fighting for national liberation and at consolidating world peace.

In the course of the visit agreements on trade, scientific-technical cooperation and cultural cooperation were signed between the CSSR and the Republic of Nicaragua.

When reviewing international issues the participants noted with satisfaction a broad identity of views on the basic problems of international relations.

The two sides agree that it is inevitable to carry on the process of relaxation of international tension, which must be augmented by detente in the military sphere and by a halting of the arms race. [paragraph continues]

The two sides voiced serious concern over the reactionary campaign aimed against the relaxation of tension and world peace in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

The two sides voiced appreciation for role of the movement of nonalined countries and for its efforts for peace and progress in the world and stressed the need to preserve and to deepen the movement's anti-imperialist and anticolonialist orientation.

The two sides voiced their determination to actively aid the efforts for a reconstruction of international economic relations on the basis of the principles of equality, non-discrimination and mutual advantage and confirmed their support for the just efforts of the developing countries to achieve and to strengthen their political and economic independence. They condemned the attempts of imperialism to misuse economic aid as a means of political pressure in international relations.

Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua support all steps leading to the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control and advocate a further development of international cooperation aimed at achieving this objective. The two sides stressed the particular significance of a speedy ratification of the SALT II treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in June 1979. They resolutely oppose all attempts to deploy nuclear missiles on the territories of additional states, voice their support for the efforts to create nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, favor the liquidation of military bases and protest against imperialist attempts to build new military bases all over the world. They expressed themselves in favor of halting the feverish armament being stepped up by imperialism and stressed that a reduction of military expenditures would make it possible to use part of the means thus obtained to benefit economic development of young independent states. They will continue to support steps leading to the conclusion of a global treaty on refraining from the use of force in international relations and to a convocation of a world disarmament conference.

The two sides hold identical views on the situation in Europe and condemn the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of some West European countries.

The two sides resolutely condemn the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries and the manifestations of colonialism and neocolonialism in the Western hemisphere. They emphatically condemn the fascist dictatorship in Chile and other fascist and dictatorial regimes in Latin America. They voice their solidarity with all progressive forces in Latin America, with the national liberation and revolutionary movement in Central America, especially in El Salvador, and at the same time they condemn all attempts to interfere and organize an aggression against that fraternal nation.

Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua condemn Israel's aggressive policy vis-a-vis the Arab people, which is the main cause of tension in this region. The two sides condemned the attempts to force on the Arab nations separate agreements and spoke of the essential need to achieve a just solution. A comprehensive settlement and lasting peace in this region, on the basis of UN resolutions, can only be achieved when Israeli troops withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and when the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine--including the right to create a state of their own--and the right of all nations and states of the region to live in peace and security are realized.

The CSSR and Nicaragua welcomed the victory of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe in the struggle for freedom and the country's independence and support the right of the peoples of Namibia to independence. The two sides resolutely condemn apartheid as a crime against mankind.

The two sides condemn the hegemonist and expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership, which conducts--in close alliance with the most reactionary forces of imperialism--a battle against world socialism and against nations' efforts to achieve freedom, independence and social progress. The two sides fully support the nations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in their struggle to defend their sovereignty and to build a new society.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the UN activity in the spirit of the goals and principles of its charter is one of the important means in the struggle for peace and security, in asserting progressive changes in the world and in developing international cooperation. They voiced their support for this world organization.

The Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan representatives discussed questions pertaining to the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between the CPCZ and the FSLN.

The two sides expressed high appreciation for their mutual talks and their results. They both expressed the conviction that these results, together with the documents that were signed, create a solid basis for the development and consolidation of friendly relations and cooperation between the nations of the two countries and are a contribution to the strengthening of the cause of peace and security in the world.

WEST GERMAN SPD OFFICIALS CONCLUDE VISIT

AU081541 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Yesterday a group of functionaries of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD] from Bonn headed by R. Maerker, chairman of the Bonn organization and member of the SPD provincial leadership in Rhineland-Westphalia, and by Bonn Mayor H. Welz concluded a 1-week stay in the CSSR. During their visit, the Czechoslovak Peace Committee organized a seminar on the political, social and economic system in the CSSR. On this occasion the SPD functionaries expressed their conviction of the essential need for peaceful coexistence and a consolidation of the process of detente. The guests paid, apart from other things, homage to the victims of fascist terror in Lidice. In Brno and Bratislava the group met with representatives of trade unions, the socialist academy and other social organizations and discussed with them their activities and topical international questions.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU081202 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 3 April CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday--the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army.

The telegram states:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the state holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic--the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army--we send you, MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, as well as all fraternal Hungarian people cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name.

Hungary's liberation from fascism opened a new historic epoch for the Hungarian people, an epoch building the socialist society. All Czechoslovak people follow with great interest and sympathy the Hungarian working people's efforts and are sincerely glad concerning all the successes they have achieved in the past 35 years under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard--the MSZMP. Today the Hungarian People's Republic is a mature socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture and with high standards of culture and science. It is a firm link of the community of socialist countries and it is significantly contributing toward consolidating the unity and multilateral cooperation of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member countries and toward the common efforts of the progressive forces of the world for consolidating peace, international detente and the peoples' security. The recent 12th MSZMP Congress was a significant event in the life of the entire Hungarian society; it fully confirmed the correctness of the party's policy up to now and set further tasks for building an advanced socialist society.

We highly appreciate the fact that the relations of firm friendship and multilateral cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries are constantly consolidating. Their foundations lie in the consistent implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the firm and unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. We are determined to continue expanding and deepening the Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations and the mutual cooperation in all spheres for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries, as well as in the interests of further consolidating the unity and strength of the socialist community, in the interests of peace, socialism and progress throughout the world.

Permit us, dear comrades, to wish you, the Hungarian communists and all Hungarian people from the bottom of our hearts, many further successes in the socialist construction of your country.

CONGRATULATIONS TO POLISH OFFICIALS ON REELECTION

Husak Congratulations

AU081155 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 3 April, CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the latter's reelection to the post of chairman of State Council of the Polish People's Republic, wishing him many successes in work for the upsurge of his country and the welfare of the Polish people.

In the telegram G. Husak also expressed the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic would continue to successfully intensify and develop.

Strougal, Indra Congratulations

LD032142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier, sent a congratulatory telgram to Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, on his reelection to the post.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm, on his reelection to the post.

CPCZ SENDS GREETINGS TO PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

LD032115 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent the Central Committee of the Panamanian People's Party a telegram of greetings on the 50th anniversary of the party's foundation. It notes that the Panamanian People's Party has played an active part in the revolutionary movement for the liberation of the country from the rule of North American imperialism and the local oligarchy flunkeys. In difficult conditions the party always resolutely defended the rights of the working people and consistently upheld the national interests of Panama, the telegram stresses.

OFFICIALS PAY TRIBUTE TO LATE SRV PRESIDENT

LD021943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Our party and government representatives conveyed today deep sympathy at the death of Ton Duc Thang, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to Vietnamese ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nguyen Tien Thong. Members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Antonin Kapek, chief secretary of the party's Prague city committee; and Czech Premier Josef Korcak; as well as Frantisek Salda, chief of the Office of the President of the Republic; Lt Gen Miroslav Rybak, chief of the Military Office of the President of the Republic; and Deputy Foreign Minister Mecislav Jablonsky today signed the book of condolences in the representative hall of the Vietnamese Embassy in Prague. Representatives of the Federal Assembly, headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other personalities of our political and public life also paid homage to the memory of the deceased.

LENART ADDRESS JOINT MEETING IN BRATISLAVA

LD032327 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] This afternoon the celebrations marking the liberation of Czechoslovakia culminated in the concert hall of the Slovak philharmonic, where a joint meeting of the CPSL Central Committee, the National Front City Committee and the National Committee of the Slovak capital was held. Present at the meeting was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The delegation also included Comrades Antonin Kapek, Jan Fojtik, Jindrich Polednik, Jan Janik and Gejza Slapka. Also present was a delegation of the city of heroes, Kiev; the Soviet ambassador to the CSSR, Aleksandr Botvin; the consul general of the USSR in Bratislava, Vadim Stepanov; and other guests.

The festive address was delivered by Gejza Slapka, chief secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava. He stressed that the people of Bratislava will forever carry in their hearts the memory of the heroes who, by giving their lives, enabled the city to achieve its peaceful and happy present.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, CPCZ General Secretary and President of the republic Gustav Husak, and the central and national state bodies, the participants in the meeting were addressed by Comrade Jozef Lenart. He said among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording] We are meeting at a time when the working people throughout our socialist country, and our nations and nationalities are getting ready to solemnly celebrate their great revolutionary red letter day--the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our country from the fascist yoke. In our villages and cities--in the order in which they were liberated by the Soviet Army--the citizens are meeting at festive rallies in order to mark the unforgettable events of the spring of freedom which was then experienced by the Czech and Slovak people. It is of a deep symbolic significance that it is through free labor--the most valuable quality a working mass possesses--that our working people, our farmers and the members of the intelligentsia are expressing their gratitude to and admiration for the heroic Soviet Army. For this reason we also witness that, together with a growing public activity, the initiative of the working people and the socialist competition--aimed above all at a timely fulfillment of this year's tasks--are developing all the time.

Allow me on this occasion to praise the patriotic deeds of those collectives and individuals from Bratislava enterprises and organizations who, through their fulfilled pledges and better quality work, are welcoming a memorable anniversary--the day of liberation. It is natural, comrades, when we remember the events of 35 years ago that we should think first of the historic and internationalist mission carried out by the Soviet Union for the benefit of us, the Czechs and Slovaks. The Soviet Union was joined in this effort by all its nations and its heroic armed forces, by the entire antifascist and democratic front of nations.

The Soviet people, who displayed a heroism never known by mankind before, succeeded in this great test. Not only did they defend their sovereignty and liberty but also contributed significantly to the preservation of European and world civilization, which was in danger of being destroyed by the fascist barbarians. We know that it was on the Soviet-German front where the result of the military encounter and also the future long-term global orientation was decided.

The victory of the Soviet Union over fascist Germany--which amounted to a convincing victory demonstrating the advantages of the new social order--stimulated new progress in the revolutionary fight of the working class against imperialism, fascism and war. It stimulated the developing of the national liberation movement against imperialism that led to the collapse of its colonial system. It was a victory which made it possible for the nations of central and East Europe to choose a path of people's democracy and to set up the foundations for the creation of the community of the socialist states.

Yes, comrades, everywhere--at Moscow, Stalingrad, Kursk, Kiev and on innumerable fronts of the great partiotic war--Soviet soldiers gave their lives also for us.

The historic victory of the Soviet Armed Forces over fascist Germany represented not only the salvation of our national existence but also the resuscitation of our free life. It was also a historic occasion for our working class, who inspired by the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, won the right to pursue the course of a socialist orientation in the development of our society and state, and to convince the decisive majority of the working people about the advantages of socialist construction in our country.

Dear friends, now, after 35 years, when we are assessing the path we have followed, when we look at the work that has been done we can say with satisfaction that the Czechoslovak people have succeeded in utilizing the possibilities opened to it by the victorious struggle of the Soviet Union. We have created in our homeland a socialist society and entered the stage of the construction of developed socialism. We have solved the fundamental problems bothering our nations. We have changed in a revolutionary way the face of our country and the life of its people.

This is well illustrated by the new, modern and generally advanced Slovakia in the Socialist Czechoslovakia. This development is also illustrated by Bratislava, the capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The dynamic development of the economy has been characterized by the fact that since the time of our liberation industrial production here has grown more than 13 fold and now represents one-fifth of the production of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Comrades, allow me to wish for new successes in raising quality and effectiveness, and in the improvement of human relations, and to wish this to the jubilee capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic, our Bratislava, to its party bodies and organizations, the National Committee, its social organizations and to all its citizens. Let the leading role, commitment and influence of the working class be still more reflected in the work and life of Bratislava. Let the creative work of our intelligentsia bring ever more fruitful results.

Let the determination to be of use to one's own city and socialist country, a determination to carry out great deeds be reflected in the patriotism of the youth. Let Bratislava, the metropolis of our New Slovakia in the socialist Czechoslovakia, through its results, be counted among the pioneers of the socialist way of work and life.

Long live the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Bratislava! [applause] [end recording]

BILAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

LD082022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, recieved today Antonin Pelikan, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Italy. The meeting took place before the beginning of Pelikan's tour of duty.

COMMENTATOR SCORES CARTER'S SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

DW081805 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1333 GMT 8 Apr 80 DW

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The breaking of diplomatic relations with Iran ordered by President Carter and the reprisals announced simultaneously have met with rather conflicting reactions in the United States and throughout the world. While Japan deeply deplored the U.S. step, reports from London said that Britain will examine which measures it will take. Here are remarks by Arno Friedmann on some of the reactions:

When glancing over the initial international echo on Carter's punitive anti-Iranian measures the following picture emerges: For 5 months now Iran has been holding 50 staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and Carter, who is striving for reelection in November, was compelled to act so as to refute the reproach about his personal weakness and his unwillingness to make a decision. Thus, the New York TIMES writes today: It will be said that the President acted to save himself. There is talk of restraint exercised at first, but now the big hammer is being produced. It states: Now Iran and the world as a whole are to become concerned about the less accommodating part of the U.S. nature.

Thus, we find ourselves up against an open threat which the White House spokesman complemented with the announcement that the next U.S. Government step will be a blockade of the Persian Gulf with warships.

Let us digress for a moment and return to the starting point--the roughly 50 Americans held in Tehran. One may dissociate oneself from such methods, but one must be honest enough to tell the whole truth, because it will not do to talk only about the consequences and withhold the causes. Among the diplomats there is a yet unknown number of CIA agents--this internationally ill-famed organization which does not even shrink from committing murders and assassination attempts and which conveyed its experience to dictators like the shah.

Wasn't it the CIA that equipped SAVAK, the shah's bloodthirsty secret police, with instruments of torture and guided it? It was through the CIA and SAVAK that the entire Iranian people were kept as hostage of imperialism for more than 3 decades. Thirty years of the shah's dictatorship have left a long trail of blood. Is there not reason enough for Iran's new leaders to demand the extradition of the former monarch? Shah Reza Pahlavi has defrauded the people of their riches. Some $10 to $15 billion are said to be deposited in U.S. banks as "shah assets." Are the Iranian revolutionary leaders not entitled to claim back the capital plundered from the people? Who was stubborn, Khomeyni or Carter? He who takes care of stolen property and protects criminals must be hit by the wrath of the people who shook of the shah's fetters after a resistance full of sacrifice.

As I have said before, one may disapprove of the means produced by helpless anger, but one must not mix up causes and consequences. This brings us back to Carter and his reprisals against Iran. The latest aggravation of the crisis is his fault, because--says the New York TIMES--he tolerates it for the sake of his reelection, because he, attempting to impress the rightist forces in his country, has warships cruise off the coasts of other countries and concentrates on fighter planes and troops instead of admitting that his country and his predecessors were wrong in helping the shah set up his rule and misuse his power against the people. Such a confession, a simple statement would actually have sufficed to achieve the release of the embassy staff. Neither more nor less was ultimately demanded in Tehran.

Now the Iranian people, who have already had to suffer enough, are to be hit once again. Food and medicine are included in the embargoed exports ordered by Carter. The seizure of $8 billion in Iranian assets is being prepared. For Carter there has been no talk of human rights for a long time, but it is precisely with regard to the Iranian conflict that he should recall his former big words. He should not punish the Iranian people, but should make good on his words.

STOPH RECEIVES CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ FOR TALKS

LD082044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on Tuesday received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, who is visiting the GDR for talks as chairman of the Cuban side of the joint GDR-Cuban intergovernmental economic commission.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere. Both men praised the successful development of GDR-Cuban relations and affirmed their resolve to develop political, economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the spirit of fraternal friendship for the benefit of both nations. They discussed current international events and emphasized their complete agreement in the common struggle against imperialism and for the maintenance and strengthening of peace.

PARTY OFFICIALS FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MEET IN BERLIN

AU090752 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5/6 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 2 and 3 April a meeting took place in Berlin of the heads and deputy heads of Central Committee departments for party and organizational questions from communist and workers parties of socialist countries.

Views about preparing a conference of the Central Committee secretaries for party and organizational questions from the fraternal parties of socialist countries were exchanged during the working meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the representatives of the fraternal parties for talks at the Central Committee house. He briefed the guests about topical problems related to the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Central Committee Plenum, about the numerous initiatives of the working people and about experiences in leadership activities of the party organizations to further increase the performance of the GDR's national economy.

KNUFNS LEADER MEETS GDR OFFICIALS, SIGNS AGREEMENT

BK080836 (Clandestine) SPK in French 0356 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, 6 Apr (SPK)--Werner Jarowinsky, candidate Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], recently received in Berlin the KNUFNS delegation led by General Secretary Yos Por.

Yoc Por and Werner Sirschoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front, signed an agreement under which the two fronts will, between 1980 and 1982, continue to intensify fraternal friendship relations and multiform cooperation.

NAUMANN RECEIVES VISITING FRENCH TEACHERS

AU090740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Apr 80 p 8 AU

[Summary] "Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Bezirk leadership, received on Thursday 40 Paris instructors currently attending a symposium in Berlin for friendly talks. He briefed the participants in the now already traditional symposium, which is sponsored by the GDR-France Friendship Society, about GDR domestic and foreign policy problems."

Referring to a statement by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker about the importance of the defense of peace, Naumann particularly underscored "the need for worldwide cooperation among representatives of the most varied political convictions for solving the basic issue of the present times: the preservation and securing of peace. "'You, as the representatives of a country which just like many German antifascists, had to experience the most disastrous experiences with Hitler fascism,' Konrad Naumann stressed, 'understand that we regard the comprehensive education and instruction of youth in the love for peace, in the necessary preservation and defense of peace as well as in the idea of understanding and solidarity among peoples the eradication of nationalism, hatred of peoples, and anti-Semitism as one of the greatest gains of the three decades of socialist education policy in the GDR.'"

After a frank and trustful exchange of views that followed Konrad Naumann's statement, Prof. Rene Nouailhat, the leader of the French delegation expressed thanks for the talks. "In the coming few days the French guests will acquaint themselves with the training of teachers, the fashioning of instruction, problems of teaching sciences, and with the organization of initiation ceremonies for youth."

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE POLISH LEADERS ON REELECTION

AU082010 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a congratulatory message to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council. The message states:

On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the GDR State Council and on my own behalf.

I send best wishes for further successes in your responsible function for the benefit of People's Poland, for the steady deepening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our states and peoples, and for your personal well-being, creative strength and good health.

Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent cordial congratulations to Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, on his reappointment to the high office.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR SEND MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

AU081035 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 4 Apr 80 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our people as a whole, we convey to you our sincere thanks for the comradely greetings and friendly good wishes you sent us on the occasion of our national holiday, the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation.

Fulfilling a historical mission, at the price of great sacrifices, the courageous sons of the Soviet Army and the fatherland of the Great October, in a heroic struggle, liberated our country 35 years ago. This opened the path leading to a national ascent and the building of a new society by the Hungarian people. Under the leadership of its vanguard, the Communist Party, and in close alliance with the working peasantry and the progressive intelligentsia, our workers class has created the people's power, liquidated exploitation and created a free and independent socialist Hungary.

Prior to our great national holiday, the MSZMP held its 12th congress, which has defined the subsequent tasks of the building of an advanced socialist society. During preparations for the congress, our people's confidence, which is a source of strength, repeatedly manifested itself in MSZMP policy, whose implementation they are prepared to actively support. The congress resolutions were received with satisfaction by all strata of our country's population, which is the cardinal guarantee for our working people to attain, in a national unity based on broad foundations, additional successes in developing our country's economy, improving our people's living conditions and strengthening the socialist features of our society.

Fraternal friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet people has become indissoluble in the 3 and 1/2 decades that have elapsed since our liberation. Cooperation is fruitful between our countries and unity is firm between our parties and peoples. Our parties, countries and peoples are linked by common revolutionary traditions, the Marxist-Leninist outlook, loyalty to proletarian internationalism and profound trust. We regard the many-sided expansion of our relations of alliance and the strengthening of our friendship with the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries and the countries of the socialist community as the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

The Hungarian communists and our people as a whole are inspired by the successes of the Soviet people's economy and the Soviet sciences and culture and the magnificent results in building a communist society. The elections held recently in the Soviet Union have shown once more that the Soviet people unanimously approve and support CPSU policy and are actively working on implementing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Our people have profound respect for the Soviet Union's indefatigable struggle, which is a guarantee for our peoples being able to build a new society in peace and for the peoples of Europe and the world to be able to live in safety, without a devastating war. The working people of our party, government and country resolutely support the consistent and sober-minded principled policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at frustrating the imperialist schemes against peace and detente and at consolidating international peace and security.

Thanking you for the good wishes received from you on our national holiday, we wish you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people as a whole further outstanding successes in building a communist society and in your untiring struggle for human progress and world peace.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA ON PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

AU081330 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 80 p 7 AU

[Article by Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja: "35 Years of Peace"]

[Excerpt] A question that occurs to many people is whether peace, which has been successfully maintained for 35 years, is not in jeopardy.

Not even at the time of the present suspension of detente should one forget that the pace of this process was not constant in the past, either, and that only in a constant struggle against the forces opposing it was it able to come into play. The future of the process is inseparable from the international balance of power and, if we consider that, we can arrive at the conclusion that detente will come out of the depression sooner or later. To be sure, the world has changed tremendously in the past quarter of a century. The strength, stature and international impact of the socialist community have greatly increased. The former safe hinterland--colonial empire--of the imperialist powers has collapsed. Within a large group of the developing countries the nonalined movement has developed, which is a significant factor of peace and security today. In the course of the most recent years the positions of socialism have strengthened not only in Europe, but in Asia, Latin America and Africa as well. The influence of the communist and progressive movements has spread, the activity of adherents to peace has grown stronger.

Also, the capitalist world has changed. While the United States indubitably fulfilled the leading role in the capitalist world at the beginning of the fifties, the European capitalist countries and Japan together represent--at least economically--a similar force today. Also, the political unity of the capitalist countries has weakened. Owing to a divergence of interests and concepts, disagreements have emerged. The chasm between advanced capitalist and developing countries is deepening.

It would be wrong to deny that the imperialist countries' latest steps are dangerous and worry the socialist countries. However, if such schemes failed during the cold war, what basis is there for supposing that they will succeed now? We are convinced that failure awaits this policy, even if Chinese expansionism, which is ready for any adventure, has come out with particular force on the side of imperialism.

Still, one must struggle and work hard to defeat these attempts. Our main task remains to insure peaceful international conditions for socialist construction. Therefore, we are making every effort for a political solution of complex international problems as soon as possible. The socialist countries, including our own, continue their struggle for disarmament. Of course, the problems in this category of issues can only be resolved on the basis of mutuality and equal security. It would be a good thing if the U.S. Senate were to ratify the SALT II treaty and negotiations on SALT III were to commence. If NATO is prepared to rescind its decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, or if it suspended the implementation of that decision, this issue, too, could be discussed. However, every--and we emphasize, every--medium-range weapon will have to be subjected to the negotiating table. Progress should be made also at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces. It is time for NATO to end the schemes aimed at unilateral advantages.

If the NATO countries would accept the proposals which the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee elaborated in Budapest and Berlin, it would be possible for the projected political-level conference on military detente and disarmament to convene. This would promote military detente among the signatory countries to the Helsinki Final Act.

We are continuing preparations for the Madrid meeting. However, our Western partners must take the Belgrade experiences into consideration: It is inadmissible to turn Madrid into a propaganda forum against the socialist countries. Attention should be devoted to discussing issues in Madrid on which the sides agree.

Renewed efforts also are necessary to develop bilateral relations between the socialist and capitalist countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. Of course, there can be no progress without observance of the norms customary between countries. And correct cooperation is impossible if some of the capitalist countries, because of difficulties in resolving international problems, resort to pressure and discrimination or to a breach of contract in bilateral relations. We are certain that the attempts by extremist U.S. circles to apply a constant economic pressure will backfire. Progress by the socialist countries could not be halted even when they were much weaker.

Considering even the fact that international conditions are more complex and difficult today than heretofore, the international balance of power is such that not only is peaceful coexistence rational, but it is also a feasible alternative and that the goal of preventing a new world war is realistic.

Striving together with our allies to defend peace, we trust that a sense of realism will gain the upper hand also in the West and that ultimately the West, too, will respond to the urgent questions of the era, which cannot be evaded, in a sober-minded manner on the basis of peace and security. As the resolution of our party's 12th congress put it: "It is in keeping with the interests of all peoples and mankind as a whole for governments to adopt a responsible position and contribute to reducing tension, to peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, to consolidating security and to retaining peace."

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE CONSULAR AGREEMENT--Budapest, March 31 (MTI)--Karoly Szarka, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, and Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador to Budapest of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Monday exchanged the documents confirming the two countries' consular agreement signed on October 11, 1979. The agreement takes force on the 30th day from the document exchange. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD]

EUROPEAN CP CONFERENCE MOVES RECEIVED WITH MIXED FEELINGS

LD081431 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5-6 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Perplexity in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw--The PCF and Polish United Workers Party's [PZPR] move to convene a European party conference dedicated to peace and disarmament in Paris on 28-29 April has been curiously received in Poland with mixed feeling to say the least.

It is true that this decision seems hardly encouraging either from the viewpoint of interparty relations or the socialist camp's attitude in international affairs.

In fact, this conference is the expression of a dual reality: 1--A hardening within the European Community; in this respect, it is noteworthy that the previous European party conference, in June 1976 in Berlin, was prepared by the Polish and Italian parties. This time the highly orthodox PCF is partnering the Poles. Moreover, the Berlin meeting saw the victory of the principle of "unity in diversity," ending with the publication of a fairly liberal resolution which emphasized the various parties' right to pursue their own policy.

All this is clearly ended now; they prefer to cause a new, dramatic explosion within the socialist camp--the PCI, PCE and League of Communists of Yugoslavia have already announced that they will not go to Paris--so as to reemerge united in the same firmness, the last handful of supporters loyal to Moscow.

2--A propaganda move to make people forget Afghanistan. The European parties represented at the conference, firmly convinced that the best defense is attack, seem prepared to relaunch a detente which they believe can be limited to Europe. They will even condemn the European missiles once more. They will thus try to play the part of the true defenders of peace and detente, hoping that, as before, the West will have the same very short memory and, forgetting Afghanistan, will be enticed by this song of the sirens. There can hardly be any doubt that this ambition will be cruelly dashed this time.

One wonders, therefore, what the Polish party is doing in all this. The Polish leaders' genuine attachment to detente is surely not enough to justify their action. Is the explanation not rather that at a time when Poland is forced to introduce certain internal reforms it may seem wise to make a display to Moscow of staunch loyalty? Nevertheless, this initiative demonstrates clearly the degree of disintegration now reached by what was once the socialist camp, prepared, for the sake of a propaganda venture doomed to failure, to launch itself into this almost suicidal attempt.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081317 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, and Council of Ministers Chairman Edward Babiuch to Hungarian counterparts on liberation anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary; Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and on our own behalf we send you, dear comrades, and through you to the fraternal Hungarian people our warm and friendly greetings and cordial wishes on the occasion of the National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic--the 35th anniversary of liberation.

The profound sociopolitical transformations carried out by the Hungarian people under the leadership of the MSZMP have become a source of the successes achieved during the 35 years of socialist construction in your country.

The Hungarian People's Republic enjoys great authority and universal esteem in the world.

Closely cooperating with the USSR and other fraternal countries within CEMA, the Hungarian People's Republic makes a valuable contribution to the consolidation of the unity and strength of the socialist states' community, to the development of their peace policy and to the continuation of the process of detente and international cooperation.

Traditional Polish-Hungarian friendship, the community of ideals, the unity of the political aims linking our two parties as well as the alliance and comprehensive cooperation between our two states are now the foundation of the deep ties between our two peoples. We will continue to develop and strengthen those ties.

Dear comrades, on your national day we wish you and the fraternal Hungarian people further achievements in socialist construction and successful implementation of the important resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary; Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Edward Babiuch, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

PYKA ADDRESSES FUNCTION COMMEMORATING HUNGARY'S LIBERATION

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[Report on speech by Tadeusz Pyka, PZPR Politburo candidate member and vice premier, at the 4 April Warsaw function to mark the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation]

[Text] Referring to the Hungarian people's achievements in the past 35 years, T. Pyka said that the socialist social relations had gained in strength in Hungary during the years and that the socialist state and cooperative ownership of production means had become the economic foundation of the Hungarian system. Hungary's national income has increased fivefold and industrial production eightfold, compared with 1950. The turnover of Hungarian foreign trade has increased 14 times in the past 30 years.

Recalling the debates of the recent 12th MSZMP Congress, T. Pyka said that the congress had been an important event in the Hungarian people's life and in the entire international communist and workers movement.

We in Poland watched with keen interest the progress at the 12th MSZMP Congress, the proceedings of which fully confirmed that the aims of the 11th MSZMP program are consistently implemented and the construction of socialist society has become a program of all the Hungarian people. The Hungarian communists' congress strongly stressed its unity with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and its readiness to cooperate with all the progressive and peace-loving forces.

The highest forum of the Hungarian communists expressed its support for the efforts to convene as soon as possible a conference in Warsaw on military detente and disarmament.

Speaking of the comprehensive and fraternal cooperation among the socialist states in the socioeconomic and international arenas, T. Pyka stressed that this cooperation determines the strength and role of the socialist community in the present world. The Hungarian People's Republic makes a considerable contribution to the development of the process of peaceful cooperation among nations. Poland and Hungary see their important places and tasks in strengthening the ideological and political unity of the socialist states, in intensifying the defense alliance within the Warsaw Pact and in deepening the coordination and comprehensive economic cooperation within CEMA.

The Polish people, T. Pyka continued, highly value the traditions of their friendship with Hungary. The history of our two peoples is full of that friendship, especially insofar as our common struggles for national and social liberation and the cooperation between revolutionaries and communists in paving the road to socialism are concerned. Socialism has contributed new values to our friendship, has cemented it with the help of common ideology and political tenets, has created conditions for comprehensive cooperation in all spheres of life and has united us in actions to promote security and peace.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed 32 years ago, fulfilled the aims of the Polish and Hungarian patriots and revolutionaries who gave their lives for your freedom and ours on the barricades of the spring of nations and in defense of the Hungarian Republic of Councils. The treaty opened an entirely new chapter in the long history of Polish-Hungarian relations--an extremely rich chapter, which is being creatively expanded all the time.

We have every reason, T. Pyka stressed, to be satisfied with the present achievements of Polish-Hungarian cooperation. We have created extensive economic ties, which we are now strengthening by various means, including our long-term production cooperation and specialization and other forms which help promote socialist economic integration. The value of our mutual trade will amount to about R3 billion in 1976-80, which will be a 60-percent increase over our trade in the preceding 5-year period. Our scientific, educational, cultural, mass media, sports and tourist cooperation is developing favorably.

The decisions adopted at the summit meeting in Poland between Edward Gierek and Janos Kadar in June 1978 were a crucial event in the intensification of Polish-Hungarian cooperation in all spheres. Work is now going on to coordinate our plans for 1981-85 and to determine the basic lines of the long-term development of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to 1990.

Referring to the present political situation of the world, T. Pyka stressed that militarist and imperialist forces are trying to take the world back to the cold war. The NATO council's decision to produce and deploy new types of American nuclear weapons in some West European countries violates the existing balance and threatens the processes of detente. The European states are now facing tensions in the international situation which have created serious obstacles against the continuation of mutual cooperation and against the opportunities for implementing the states' peaceful intentions, ambitions and hopes. The world wants peace. Regardless of race, religion or national origin, all honest people want peace and want to insure that the comming generations are spared the horrors and destruction of war.

The socialist community states, T. Pyka continued, are doing all they can to insure that nations' right to peace is fully implemented. For that purpose the Warsaw Pact states have put forward peaceful and constructive proposals aimed at intensifying the process of detente, curbing armaments, strengthening security and promoting peaceful cooperation in Europe. In that noble struggle we will cooperate with the European communist parties and all the realistic and peaceful forces in Europe. We will oppose the actions of the aggressive circles of militarism, racism and all kinds of hegemonism that come out against the socialist countries and against the nations fighting for their social and national liberation, for the right to independent existence and for the right to implement revolutionary changes in their own countries.

We take the view that only a meaningful dialog and not cold war can produce progress in solving the urgent problems of the present world. We take the view that convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be a crucial step forward in the present situation. The eighth congress of our party stressed Edward Gierek's statement that Poland is ready to host such a conference in Warwaw. The proposal has been met with great interest in many countries.

In conclusion, T. Pyka said that we regard the successes scored by the Hungarian People's Republic under the leadership of the MSZMP with enormous admiration and deep esteem. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Hungarian People's Republic we send cordial congratulations and warm fraternal greetings to the MSZMP and its leadership headed by First Secretary Janos Kadar, to the workers class and to all Hungarian people. We wish them further magnificent achievements in the construction of a developed socialist society and in the implementation of important decisions passed by the 12th MSZMP Congress.

BABIUCH STRESSES GOALS, TASKS IN EIGHTH SEJM SESSION SPEECH

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[Speech by Polish Premier Edward Babiuch at opening of second session of eighth Sejm on 3 April--recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house: A few weeks ago, the Sejm of the seventh term of office entrusted me with the function of chairman of the Council of Ministers. Yesterday, from the newly elected Sejm of the eighth term of office, I again received this honorable mandate. I cordially thank you for the confidence shown in me. I understand the great duty stemming from this for me and the whole government, a duty to you, citizen deputies, to the Polish United Workers' Party which recommended my nomination for this post, to the allied political parties, to the National Unity Front and to the whole public. I also wish to express words of gratitude to the voters in constituency No 52 in Poznan in which I was elected a deputy.

On 23 March, during the general elections, the Polish people stressed emphatically their patriotic unity and their resolute support for the electoral declaration of the National Unity Front, for the program of the Eighth PZPR Congress and for the social goals and directions for the development of our socialist fatherland outlined in the program. The people furnished further proof of their confidence in the party and in its leadership. The fruit of the preelection discussion by millions of Poles is our great common asset. The government will do everything it can not to lose anything from this treasure house of civic wisdom and not to overlook a single correct proposal or single constructive initiative. We shall implement with utmost consistency and with all our energy the electoral program and the program of the party approved by the people. The problems which I presented in the declaration of 18 February of this year retain their immediate interest. During the 6 weeks which have passed since then we have concentrated our attention on translating the resolutions of the eighth congress into a language of specific tasks for the central and local administration, for individual branches of the economy and enterprises. During this time, the work of the government has been accompanied by a good social climate and by encouragement and support. I believe that the government can also count on an atmosphere of social support and cooperation during the term of office that is now beginning.

May it please the house: We have clearly defined aims and tasks. The starting point from which we proceed in formulating these aims and tasks was created on the one hand by the unquestionable achievements of the past decade and on the other by the still existing great and unsatisfied needs of the public and by fresh problems stemming from the development of the country and from the situation in the world economy. We all wish to see a strong, thrifty and wealthy Poland in which people live in safety and in affluence, a Poland whose economic might, which is being developed all the time, will accelerate the all-around development of education, science and culture, a Poland which occupies a worthy place in Europe and the world. These are the ambitions and expectations of the people which were considerably aroused and developed in the 10-year period which is coming to an end.

I have to say straight out that it will not be easy to meet these expectations. We are approaching the work needed to implement the aims outlined for the 1980's in a complicated economic situation. It is true that we have good trump cards in hand, which were created by the people during the whole 35 years of People's Poland. We have allocated great resources for the expansion and modernization of the economy, thanks to which many of its branches have reached a high technical standard. There has been a considerable rise in the number and qualifications of cadres in all spheres.

In accordance with the general line outlined by party congresses, we have been conducting in the 1970's a policy of rapid and general increase in the population's incomes and we have been creating a modern and fully socialist system of social services.

At the same time, there have been many reasons for the occurrence in the national economy of important structural disproportions. An increase in exports, in conditions of necessary payments of foreign credits, is not keeping pace at present with import requirements, and the increase in the earned incomes of the population is ahead of the development of the output of market goods and the supply of services. The insufficient level of agricultural output, in particular that of grain and fodder crops, is having a negative effect on the market situation and is placing a great burden on the state's balance of payments. The investments front is too wide in relation to what the economy can do. Possibilities of supplying the economy with various fuels, raw and other materials are restricted. Their prices on world markets are rapidly rising and the cost of obtaining them in our country is also rising. The potential for power generation, transportation and certain industrial branches is insufficient. The general effectiveness of management is unsatisfactory. The efficiency of managing the economy and the state and the ability of certain links to adapt to work in changing and ever more complex conditions leave much to be desired.

I am not undertaking an analysis of the reasons behind the above-mentioned phenomena and tendencies, for they were covered thoroughly in the preelection discussion, above all at the eighth congress itself.

I would like to draw the attention of the house to the tasks which have to be undertaken and implemented in order to realize objectives set out in congress resolutions and the electoral declaration of the National Unity Front. We consider top priority the gradual restoration of economic balance, improvement of delayed fields and branches. It is an indispensable condition for the improvement of general effectiveness in the development of the country. We are aware that speedy progress will not be possible in all sectors, hence the government has no intention of giving excessive promises or striving for spectacular successes.

We wish urgently to settle matters which demand less time, and at the same time gradually and consistently resolve long-term problems. We will do everything in our power in order to maintain the present general living standard of the population, improving it where unsatisfied basic social needs are most urgent.

It will depend on conditions which we will create jointly, on results of work by millions of Poles. May it please the house: We are facing considerable tasks in the growth of material production. We are aware that a deciding factor in their realization will be decided by how much and what kind of production we can achieve from raw materials at our disposal, from machinery and installations, and how we organize work so that it becomes more productive, and gives people material and moral satisfaction. The most difficult problem which we must solve is the supply of fuel, energy and raw materials for the economy. Their shortage has been acutely felt by many production enterprises.

We have assessed the possibility of production and the changes for import of fuels and raw materials. It indicates that the supply can grow at a much slower rate than estimated material production. Thus, it is necessary for the entire economy to master the difficult art of increasing production by way of rational use of fuels and raw materials and by increased use of reclaimed raw materials. It will demand steps at all levels of management and in all branches of production which have a high level of raw material processing. To this end we will emphasize modernization of processing technology, particularly in industry, building, and in those branches of the economy which use the greatest amounts of energy and raw materials.

We are expecting that the scientific and technical cadre and rationalization will play an essential part toward that goal. A lot of neglect has been accumulated in regulation of the use of fuels and energy, raw materials. We have begun to improve the situation in this field. However, it cannot be a one-time action. We must create a successful mechanism for the constant check on consumption according to achieved progress, in methods of production and fabrication of products. We will eradicate with greater success the persistent, often common waste of raw materials, and instances of producing goods of low quality. We must not tolerate a situation where, due to inefficiency, lack of responsibility by some people, efforts of entire teams have been destroyed. We are counting on the support of workers self-management, union organizations, and youth organizations, and first of all, party organizations and branches.

For the efficient supply of materials, and for development of the entire economy, the improvement of the transport situation is of great importance. We will continue work on the increase of transport capacity and on improving the entire transport system. We must also draw conclusions from the fact that a considerable part of fixed assets, productive and nonproductive, has not been fully used. The general value of our fixed assets has exceeded 9 billion zlotys. One percent of the amount constitutes an equivalent of annual investment outlays for housing construction. Hence the exceptional importance of all undertakings which favor better use of assets, maintaining their good condition, careful servicing. It is an important way for saving investment resources so much needed to satisfy numerous urgent social needs.

The 1980's will be a period of small increments in work resources. We have always looked upon the rational management of these resources and increasing work productivity as being a vital problem. Today this problem takes on special importance. We have a lot of opportunities here. These opportunities stem above all from the ever-increasing qualifications of working people and from the modern technical equipment for carrying out work in most branches and sections of the national economy. We have to exploit these opportunities as best we can. With this end in mind we shall be getting rid of employment increments, we shall be putting in order the norms governing work forces and organizational structures, and we shall be taking action to better exploit the time at work, to improve discipline at work and to reduce turnover and absenteeism among workers.

We want well-organized work in all parts of the economy and social life to become a lasting element of our reality. We are counting on the fact that this will meet with the understanding and support of work forces. We shall, in close cooperation with the trade unions, work toward improving the conditions of safety and hygiene at work and mechanizing and improving the organization of work, reducing its laboriousness and eliminating factors harming health.

May it please the house: A task of the greatest importance is the implementation of the long-term program on improving the food supply for the population. The government will be making efforts to implement the agricultural policy, which has stood the test in practice and which was formulated by the PZPR and the ZSL. This policy creates conditions for the development of all sectors of the agricultural economy and supports the efforts of farmers who wish to modernize their farms and increase production. The development of agriculture requires considerable outlay for its technical modernization, the continuation of progressive changes in the agrarian structure, the introduction of new processing techniques and technologies, and for better organization and higher work productivity.

In the present day and age up-to-date agriculture everywhere costs a great deal. The times of cheap food production will not be returning. The resources allocated to agriculture should yield the maximum effect and should be correctly distributed and reach the right people.

Increasing the production of grain and fodder crops is an urgent matter. The chances of an increase in animal production, of an improvement in supplies of foodstuffs to the market and of a reduction in costly imports depend directly on this. We are taking steps to increase the area sown to grain crops and to high-yield fodder crops, to make wider use of high-yield varieties and to develop production on permanent arable land. Parallel to this we must achieve a decided improvement in the exploitation of fodder resources. This requires an increase in the quality of fodder that is produced, a reduction in its use per production unit, rationalization in feeding and an improvement in the way animals are kept.

The government will increase the rights and responsibility of local authorities in the sphere of fodder economy. These authorities should improve the fodder distribution system and create stimuli to fully exploit cheap fodder in animal breeding. Should opportunities exist in thousands of farms. There is a great reserve for improving the fodder balance and in consequence for increasing animal produce. We will also be concentrating our attention on making better use of land. We will be acting in an integrated and consistent manner so as to improve the agrarian structure both as regards the intersector land flow [miedzysektorowy przeplyw ziemi] and also as regards the sphere of individual farming. We must considerably reduce the period needed to cultivate land handed over to new users by farmers going into retirement and accelerate the integration of land. We must resolutely oppose the practice of earmarking agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

In the near future we will be presenting to the house a draft decree tightening the protection of land. We will be demanding greater care in the management of land resources by local administration bodies.

We know the needs of agriculture as regards the means of production. These needs are greater than our present supply possibilities. We will do everything which the national economy can afford to strengthen the production potential of the Polish countryside. Steps have been taken aimed at enabling producers to supply the means of production to the farming community, both as regards quantity and range, on time. We shall be increasing the supervision over the supply of these means and over the correctness of their distribution and sale. At the same time the correct exploitation of the technico-production potential which is already available to farming is becoming an urgent task. The situation is not as good as it might be. Too many agricultural machines and implements and means of transport allocated to the countryside are not used properly because of bad management, bad maintenance or the lack of spare parts. The better exploitation of tractors, machinery, land improvement installations and farm buildings must be made widespread. Farmers themselves, workers employed in agricultural technical services, and voivodship and parish authorities should insure this.

Bearing in mind the need to effectively exploit the outlays earmarked for the development of agriculture, we will direct them mainly for integrated undertakings which increase the productivity of the land, for supplying water to farmers and villages and for the fodder economy. Of basic importance in this respect is also the implementation of the long-term program for managing and exploiting the water resources of the Vistula and its tributaries.

An improvement in supplying the population with food requires the further development of the agricultural-foodstuff industry. We intend to increase the production potential of key factories of the agricultural-foodstuf industry and also of small factories which make use of local raw materials. The system of purchasing agricultural output is a subject of many critical remarks among farmers. The farmer cannot waste valuable time at purchasing points as a result of the bad organization of work or of bureaucratic dawdling.

Neither can the farmer be exposed to any dishonesty when the price for his products is fixed. This is why we will try to improve the forms of collecting and purchasing agricultural produce, to develop the ties between producers, the agricultural-foodstuff industry and the consumer. The further development of agricultural services will also serve this purpose.

We must reduce the losses which arise along the way between the farmer and the consumer. The work of the farmer must not be squandered. In the coming years we must try to achieve this reserve--which often does not require great outlay--with greater resoluteness by improving the organization of harvesting, purchasing, transportation, storage and the processing of agricultural produce. The constant enhancement of the role and responsibility of the local administration in controlling and managing agricultural matters is a principle of our policy. This requires that the work done by voivodship offices be improved and that parishes play a greater role.

We link great hopes for the development of agriculture and the improvement of services provided to the countryside and of the way purchasing and processing are organized with the strengthening of rural self-government, which should have a greater influence on all units functioning in this pshere of the economy. So that our farming may produce more we must create among the rural public conditions of better life and of easier work in the fields. We must tackle the social problems of the rural population starting from a leveling out of education standards and ending with the functioning of the pensions system.

We will be paying the appropriate attention to increasing the incomes of farmers which serve to not only improve their living conditions but also to modernize the workshops of farmers. Local authorities should pay attention to the opinions of farmers and draw the appropriate conclusions from them and should quickly remove the obstacles along the road of the development of agriculture and the foodstuff economy.

The spring sowing campaign has started. It will decide the whole year's harvest. May the campaign become a general yardstick for the skillful and thrifty labor of the farmer and a confirmation of the efficient fulfillment of tasks and duties by all those working for agriculture. This is a nationwide matter.

Citizen deputies: An improvement in the situation on the investments front is a matter of great importance. This is a complex matter. We have too many investment tasks which have been begun in relation to the present possibilities of the economy. The level of the involvement and lock-up (zamrozenia) of investment funds is high. We are executing many investment tasks behind schedule. The implementation of certain investment projects should have been suspended. We have many machines and installations, a lot of which are imported, which have been waiting a long time to be installed. All this has a negative effect on the economic equilibrium, gives rise to justified alarm, and needs to be fundamentally improved. Our investment opportunities are limited. This is why raising the efficiency of using investment funds is a matter of fundamental importance. In the imminent future we will concentrate our main efforts on those undertakings which help to harmonize the economy, release production potential, and produce a quick increase in output for export and the domestic market.

In the long-term programs we will place emphasis on investment projects which will make it possible to make better use of our own raw materials, to develop manufacturing processes, to reduce the amount of energy and materials needed for production processes and to improve the effectiveness of management. Tidying up the investments front must be appropriately graduated in time. First of all we want to have a situation where there is a greater concentration on those investment projects which we plan to complete this year and next.

New investment projects will be undertaken chiefly in those fields to which we have given priority. This applies to housing construction and the foodstuff industry, power generation, transport, the production of fuels, and also those branches whose chances of increasing output and overcoming existing tensions without investment are limited.

The government will verify and undertake the appropriate decisions regarding the program of certain investment projects which require much capital, particularly of those whose output would require high energy and raw material consumption. At the same time we will create better conditions for the development of modernizing an innovative investment projects. In this we see an important factor for improving the exploitation of fixed assets and the effectiveness of management and for better adapting the production apparatus to changing conditions. We will improve the system for programming, planning and financing these investment projects, and, among other things, create broader opportunities for enterprises to exploit their own means for modernization investment projects. We are counting on the initiative of the managing cadre, engineers, technicians, economists, and workers self-government in choosing the best possible and most effective undertakings of this kind.

We will undertake steps aimed at stabilizing investment plans and at more accurately balancing them with finishing and supply possibilities. We will resolutely counteract all cases of undertaking and carrying out of investment projects not in accordance with the principles in force. The national interest today requires iron discipline in this field. He who undertakes and carries out investment projects not in accordance with the principles in force threatens the vital interests of society. In order to make this impossible we will increase the role of banks in controlling investment activity. When an investment decision is made, at whatever level, the requirements of economic accounting must be observed. We will resolutely counteract an increase in investment costs while the investment project is being executed. We will also be calculating the effects of investment projects handed over for use according to the requirements of this accounting.

Much attention must be paid to streamlining the work done by construction-assembly enterprises and design offices and to better coordinating the work done by all those taking part in the investment process. I will repeat, let us finish what has been begun, let us tidy up what requires a thrifty hand to be put to it, let us introduce elementary order into all the phases of the investment process and let us wage a resolute battle against the squandering of means, organizational untidiness and lack of discipline. This is the direction that the thinking and activity of people responsible for investment activity must take. The government will create the appropriate conditions for this and will at the same time exact responsibility from all those who disregard the requirements of good management.

May it please the house: An increase in the export capacity of the economy is of key importance for further development of the country. Only by accelerating the increase in exports and increasing their profitability can we improve the country's payments situation and insure the necessary imports of fuels and raw materials, other materials and coproduction elements, machines and installations, and of goods which boost the home market. We attach special importance to the development of economic relations with the countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. We invariably attach primary importance to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union with which we are linked through close and widely developed economic ties which are particularly valuable because of their stability, great scale and dynamism and because of the supplies of fuels, raw and other materials which are so important for our economy. The Soviet Union has been, is and will be our most important economic partner.

In the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation we shall be guided by the decisions stemming from the talks between Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We also wish to continue to develop economic relations with our other neighbors, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

Thanks to the expansion and modernization of the industrial potentials of our countries, there exist at present conditions which favor broadening coproduction ties and exchange based on planned specialization of production. We shall develop and strengthen economic relations with all CEMA countries and other socialist countries.

At present, we are coming across particularly complex problems in economic relations with the capitalist countries. This is a result, among other things, of the drop in economic activity in many of these countries, of access to their markets being more difficult and increased competition. Not unimportant here also are the political tensions of the past few months in the international arena. However, we do not intend to weaken our aspirations for developing economic relations with the capitalist countries. Activity in this direction corresponds to the needs of our economy and is in keeping with the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence, which Poland is implementing consistently. By broadening mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the capitalist countries, the government will be striving to change the relationship between the amount of imports and exports and achieve a credit balance in the exchange of goods with these countries by next year.

This is all the more necessary because the conditions for gaining foreign credits have deteriorated. These credits are becoming increasingly expensive and increasingly more difficult to secure.

We are attaching great importance to the development of cooperation with the developing countries, which will play an increasingly important role in international economic relations. We shall be trying to satisfy the needs which stem today from development plans while at the same time bearing in mind our interests and possibilities. In order to be seen carrying out and to actually carry out such vital tasks in foreign trade we must distinctly strengthen the proexport nature of our economy's development. The main thing here is that we should correctly choose the directions for export specialization and modernization of our production capacities. Constant concern for the high effectiveness of our exports, for cheaper and more modern production methods, for the higher quality of goods, and for achieving better market outlets and more advantageous price conditions should be the keynote of proexport activity. Along with promoting exports we shall be taking energetic steps aimed at reducing the imports needed for production. I wish to stress that we do not intend to conduct an anti-import policy. We must, however, rationalize our purchases, looking upon progress in this sphere as being one of the fundamental factors in the general improvement in the effectiveness of management and in adapting the economy to more difficult development conditions.

This will require an increase in the responsibility of all those carrying out foreign trade tasks: producers, transport operators and traders. We shall support their activity as required through improved economic-financial and organizational means. Work being done on detailed solutions in this sphere is at a very advanced stage.

May it please the house: The level of national income is the most important yardstick for economic development. Up till now, we have based its increase too one-sidedly on a quantitative increment in output.

At present, we must strive much more for qualitative development factors, such as reducing production costs, economizing on raw and other materials, improving the quality of output and increasing labor efficiency. Economy should become our motto in the sphere of production, in public life and in households. Economizing is not an expression of poverty. Nations and states which are considerably richer than us, which possess greater material resources and which are at a higher economic development level than Poland, conduct a thrifty economy. We, too, must learn this.

The ability for the thrifty management of everything that a state, every organizational unit and every citizen has available must become a hab[illegible] our work, in public and private life, in production, in sociocultural and social activity, and also in administration.

Many tasks which promote the more thrifty management of means have already been defined in the national socioeconomic plan and in the state budget for 1980. We shall develop and deepen activities in this direction. We shall strengthen financial discipline everywhere and carry out a thrifty and rational management of public money. We shall cut spending on entertainment expenses, on furnishings for offices and also on other things that we can do without. We shall limit the number of official cars, particularly those made abroad. I appeal to all citizens that in their own and also in society's interest they should try to observe the principles of rational economizing. In households we can make better use of electricity, fuel, coal, appliances permanently in use, and also of foodstuffs. I am convinced that our public will fully accept such a concept of economizing and that we shall implement this concept through our joint efforts.

May it please the house: Both the economic situation and also the level of development we have attained make the activation of home-based factors--scientific-technical progress--a primary task. In accordance with the recommendations of the eighth party congress, matters relating to science will be at the center of the government's attention. We are aware of the need to constantly improve the conditions of scientific work and in particular to equip laboratories with modern research facilities. At the same time, the effective exploitation of resources, an improved linking of research work with the country's needs, and the more efficient promotion of achieved results in practice must be insured. As regards the latter, we shall be looking for better system-based [systemowy] solutions, which increase the economy's capacity to absorb scientific-technical progress.

We expect from scientific circles initiatives which improve the organization of research and promotional work.

Citizen deputies: The question about the directions for improving the methods for planning and managing the economy and for administering the state is a universal one. This is an important question. We are aware of the need and inevitability of reforms in this sphere. In this we see an important lever for the better exploitation of the production potential, which is not small any more. However, we do not wish to act hastily. Changes must be carefully thought out. All new solutions should be pitted against practice. This requires time.

In general, we know the weaknesses of the present state of affairs. We know how things should not be, but we have not achieved constructive solutions everywhere that can be applied in practice. By the end of the current year the government will have carried out an integrated evaluation of the situation as regards the management of the economy and will have defined the directions for further activity. It is our intention to strengthen the prestige of the plan. We shall carry out changes in the procedure and methods for drawing up 5-year plans, taking into account the valuable and important conclusions which also stem from the work done by Sejm commissions on the plan.

We shall include all management levels--ministries and voivodship offices, amalgamations and industrial plants--in the drawing up of the 5-year plan.

We also wish to increase the part played by voivodas in giving their opinion on draft plans for enterprises covered by a centralized plan. This should make for better coordination of undertakings tackled on a branch or territorial scale. We shall raise the quality of planning at all levels, create conditions for the stability of plans, make sure that the principle of the commensurability of tasks and the means for implementing these tasks is observed, and raise the role played by economic-financial instruments in management. We shall also undertake other steps aimed at strengthening discipline, raising production effectiveness and stimulating the production activity of workers.

In planning at the centralized level we shall concentrate on strategic problems which are of decisive importance for the rate of development and for the structure and effectiveness of development and we shall concentrate on the implementation of social goals and on spheres which can be controlled efficiently and effectively only from this level. On the other hand, we shall expect from management cadres and from work forces and workers self-governments in enterprises such activity which makes it possible to gain the greatest results from the resources which have been made available to them. We shall create the appropriate conditions for this, increase rights, limit interference from outside and we shall consult on the necessary changes in enterprise plans with the workers self-government.

We must enhance the role of economic accounting in the whole economy. With this end in mind we shall objectivize [obiektywizowac] the main parameters of accounting, in particular supply prices and the parameters of investment funds. We are working on preparing such changes for these prices that they might better promote and express real production costs and that they might make it possible to correctly evaluate the progress achieved in the effectiveness of management. We shall consistently put criteria of economic accounting into practice, applying these criteria in evaluating the work done by everyone, but particularly the work done by those who, because of the posts they hold and because of the functions they fulfill, bear special responsibility for the results of management. We cannot tolerate outlays being out of proportion with the results they achieve. We shall not put up with sham activity and work for show which does not take costs into account. We shall strengthen in a fundamental manner the responsibility of enterprises for carrying out their contract duties correctly and on time. We intend to make an important criterion out of this for evaluating the work done by plants, associations and departments. We shall carry out a review of the whole network of supply and coproduction ties from the point of view of their economic justification and effectiveness. We shall strive to make the administrative system serve as best as possible the collective efforts of the public and the work of every citizen, and the better functioning of every plant, enterprise and institution in accordance with their possibilities and resources.

May it please the house: An improvement in the work done by the state and economic administration at all levels and of centralized and voivodship links, amalgamations, parishes, combines and enterprises will occupy an important place in the work done by the government. We shall strive to make sure that all links of the economic and state administration function more efficiently and effectively. An improvement in the organizational structure will be an important goal. We shall start with streamlining the work of the government. We wish to strengthen its function as a collective body while at the same time increasing the accountability of ministers and voivodas.

We intend to define the sphere of accountability by members of the Presidium of the government in a way that it might promote the greater unity of activity that has been undertaken and at the same time the better coordination of work done by departments and local authorities. We are limiting the number of members in the Presidium of the government. We propose to establish only four posts of vice premier in office and one post linked with the position of minister. The number of vice ministers will be reduced.

A corresponding reduction will be made also in the number of executive posts in the centralized and local state administration and also in the economic administration. Our activity will be aimed at streamlining decisionmaking processes in the whole economy and at defining more strictly the sphere of accountability for decisions that have been made and for their results. We see great opportunities for improving the way in which the administration functions and for strengthening the administrations ties with the public in the systematic and steadfast elimination of bureaucracy and formalism. The administration at all levels is required to fully respect the rights enjoyed by representatives bodies, to keep them well informed, to allow itself to be supervised by them and to carry out their suggestions. We shall transfer matters which can be left to be dealt with by social initiative and activity on a regional, city or parish scale to the appropriate administrative links. This was the deepest sense of the reform carried out several years ago in the local administration and of the new administrative division of the country. They have passed the test with flying colors, releasing rich and varied resources of social initiative and activity. They have contributed to the social and economic advance of many regions neglected in the past. We wish to continue to stregthen these positive tendencies which lead to a reduction in the differences in the level of development of individual voivodships.

We shall increase the independence and responsibility of voivodas, town and parish executive officers, above all in such spheres as agricultural production, small-scale industry, general construction, in particular housing construction, and land development, the retail trade and catering, and the construction and maintenance of local roads. Work being done on improving the planning and financial system of local economies is at an advanced stage. There is an inseparable link, in our eyes, between an increase in the rights enjoyed by lower management levels and an increase in accountability. I wish to stress that the government will enforce with full consistency this accountability with regard to everyone and every post. On this there will be no leniency for anyone. [applause] We will meet half-way initiatives aimed at simplifying and putting in order all kinds of reports and documentation. The only institution authorized to set up and prepare statistical reports is the main statistical office [GUS]. Honest records and statistics are in the interest of government, economy and society.

We will strengthen the authority of leading cadres and will put before them high professional, ideological and moral demands. We must continue to look after proper relations between superiors and subordinates, an atmosphere of full objectivity, free discussion, and at the same time the necessary respect and discipline. There will be no place for the scornful pat on the back, lordly insolence, various kinds of gifts, or pseudo-complimentary services.

We will strengthen demands for general observance of order, law, discipline and basic thrift. There is still a lot to be done in this field, suffice it to compare various production enterprises, health service centers, firms or parishes, in order to see how much depends on people, on their involvement and their diligence. The best order will not help if not accompanied by overcoming inertia, bureaucratic habits and routine. All of us must firmly declare war on particularist trends and self-centered group interests because we all have one supreme, common interest: the successful development of socialist Poland, [applause] the continuation of the socioeconomic policy of the party tested and approved by the people.

May it please the house, the PZPR Eighth Congress has organically linked the implementation of socioeconomic tasks with the deepening of socialist democracy. The government will create conditions for its development directly in work enterprises, housing estates and villages in particular. We will order state and economic administrations to make broad use of the inspiration of representative organs, self-management and union organs in solving regional and national work enterprise problems, in increasing productivity and quality of work, in the consolidation of social discipline and in realization of the principles of social justice.

Much depends on the attitude of citizens in resolving problems which are facing us, also on their vocational activity, initiative and their feeling of resposibility to their work enterprise, housing estate, locality and region. We must disseminate such civic attitudes. At the same time we will observe the principle of unity of rights and duties, and powers and responsibility. We will encounter not infrequent cases of idleness, living at somebody else's expense, from the work of others, cases of abuse of power, bribery, favoritism and speculation. Here we are counting on help from representative organs, social organizations and self-management bodies, and social control committees.

There are many troublesome tender spots and civic affairs which can be successfully dealt with without help from others, without waiting for decisions and instructions from above. It particularly concerns shortcomings in the functioning of transport, housing health service, education, commerce and services.

We have ordered regional authorities and economic units to immediately examine what can be improved in this field, change for the better and resolve, bearing in mind the needs of citizens. Proper and efficient functioning of state offices is of great social importance, particularly when service to citizens is concerned. The government has been attaching great weight to the improvement of their work. The office must serve the citizen. It must appreciate his time, carefully listen to people, observe the law and see that it is applied equally to all. We have been attaching great weight to the introduction of the recently modernized code of aministrative practice.

The work of administration must be characterized by greater care for man, sensitivity to human affairs, sense of legality and social justice, and, also, by simple human kindness. For such an attitude we will not only appeal to the representatives and workers of state administration but also will demand it. People's rule, which was given the mandate of trust by society, must always and everywhere care for social interest and look after every citizen. The subject of our government's constant concern is to provide consistent observance of law and order, and social discipline. Organs of militia, the prosecutor's office, courts and the inspectorate will always meet with government support in their efforts to maintain law.

Citizen deputies, the progress which we will achieve in material production, in effectiveness of management, in the functioning of the economy and the state, will decide the improvement of living conditions of the society and the realization of social objectives mapped out by the eighth congress.

Better market supply has essential significance for the improvement of living conditions. We know that the current market situation is still difficult, creates problems for working people, particularly women. I must say quite openly that in the present conditions we do not see a chance for speedy liquidation of all those troublesome phenomena. Thus, first of all we will endeavor to alleviate shortages of basic consumer articles, which are indispensable for normal functioning of households and families.

However, we are aware that in many cases shortages on the market occur not only due to shortage of production capacity and raw materials but also due to neglect in the field of production and commerce.

Thus, there is a need for more penetrating accounting by enterprises, amalgamations and ministries, on qualitative and quantitative implementation of plans and on what they did to liquidate market shortages. Considering opinions and demands expressed by citizens, we will more successfully counteract trends for socially unjustified changes of variety in production, introduction on the market of sham novelties and neglect of production of articles which should always be in shops throughout the country. We will consistently implement decisions of the 14th Central Committee Plenum, and resolutions of the plenum. Also, appropriate government decisions have created conditions which allow regional authorities to make better use of local facilities for the increase of market article production and the development of services. To a great extent, improvement in market supply in individual voivodships and many consumer goods and services will depend on it. Results achieved in this field will become an important yardstick in assessing the activity of regional authorities. We also expect that the newly elected voivodship people's councils will inspire such action and will more boldly reach for control powers. Many simple market needs can and should be satisfied on the spot with available resources.

The government will consistently introduce a program for development of various forms of service activity set up by the PZPR, in conjunction with the Democratic Party. We will create favorable conditions for the development of labor cooperatives, small-scale industry and crafts, and at the same time we will put stress on considerable improvement of quality and reliability of services.

Directly linked with the problems of market supply and also with just distribution of national income will remain the policy of subsidies for retail prices of various types of articles and benefits. This year, over 500 billion zlotys will be earmarked for subsidies and benefits, which is about 40 percent of state budgetary expenditure. The price of food, rents, electric power, gas, fuel and many other goods and services are being subsidized. The resources for subsidies have been mainly obtained from the financial accumulation gained from industrial goods.

It is obvious that our social policy demands subsidies. The problem is: On what scale? Where should they be applied and whom they should serve? The present system of subsidies has evolved over a long period of time and is far from socially rational. As a result, donations often contribute to the violation of the principle of social justice by additional privileges for well-to-do and higher-paid people. For example: With the present system of rent, the bigger the flat, the greater the supplement, regardless of the number of family members living there. It is difficult to agree with this. We do not propose to give up state supplements on rent, but it seems right to designate the top level of supplements.

There have been proposals to set the top level where there is one room per person. Families which have flats exceeding the norm should pay rent for additional rooms according to real costs. The government will examine the matter carefully.

We also consider the proposal to introduce varied charges for electricity, measured by relatively high norms of consumption per household, according to the number of persons. Consumption above the norm should be charged according to higher prices. This solution would also favor economical use of electricity. The use of electricity for production purposes would demand separate treatment.

The problem of the food market, particularly the meat market, touches on the most socially sensitive areas. We will continue to do everything possible in order to improve the nation's food situation in order to gradually strive toward self-sufficiency in this field. We will earmark necessary outlays to this end. However, we must face the truth: The present structure of retail prices makes it difficult to bring order to the market and does not favor rational food management. We are aware that changes in the price structure can only be gradual and spread over several years. In this field, nothing must be done hastily, but also, one must not abandon efforts. At present, a certain amount of meat and meat products is being sold at commerical prices, which are near production costs. The market situation favors broadening this form of sale. At the same time, we see the negative side of that way to solving the meat problem, particularly its negative influence on workers' family budgets.

We are of the opinion that economic rights can be reconciled with social rights. We do not wish to just drain money from the people. We are concerned with a proper relationship between supply and demand. In view of the above, we are willing to discuss, together with trade unions, the problem of achieved savings being earmarked for supplements due to the increased commerical sale of meat products, for increased family allowances, pensions and lowest wages.

The government will deem it its important duty to take action in order to secure gradual and socially acceptable order on the meat market in the course of a few years. We should much more rapidly bring order to the abnormal situation in the supplies of sugar, as at present two prices can be charged: one for coupons and the otner on the free market. It is our view, based on the principle of completely voluntary compliance and in accordance with the clearly stated wishes of work forces, that the sugar coupons be exchangeable for cash. We trust that through consultation we will work out the right way to solve the socially difficult problems of the retail prices structure, always bearing in mind our concern for the working people's living standards.

While improving our price policies we shall take care to counteract exorbitant increases in the cost of living, to maintain a proper ratio--in agreement with the plan--between the cost of living and wages and other earnings of the people. Together with the CRZZ [Central Council of Trade Unions] the government will keep watch on the way this ratio is shaping up, on the maintenance of proper statistics in this regard, and on the analysis of family budgets.

We regard as one of the government's more important tasks the job of improving wage policy and wage mechanisms. We shall strive to secure correct proportion between the growth in wages and results of labor. The only source of wage increases in the production sector can be improved social productivity. We shall also improve the effectiveness of banks' control over wage fund management.

The linking of remuneration and income with the effectiveness and quality of labor, fuller adaptation of the supply of goods and services to the population's incomes, constitute a vital precondition for the consolidation of the goods-money equilibrium and the purchasing power of the zloty. We shall do all we can to strengthen our currency by giving it its proper function to perform in our economy and by deepening public trust in it.

To meet the generally held view of the working people, we shall strive to gradually reduce the existing spread in earned incomes wherever it is not justified by real differences in the nature and effectiveness of the job performed. This we must and will bear in mind in our policy of shaping our people's incomes.

It is in this direction that we shall streamline our tax system.

As far as social benefits are concerned, the government will focus attention on the issue of assistance to families, especially those not very well situated and living in difficult conditions. We shall give all our attention and help to young families to help them get established. In supplementing family incomes, family benefits should play a greater role in the future. In our society the number of people who have ended their period of professional activity, who have spent the whole of their lives working for Poland's benefit, is increasing with each passing year.

It is our duty to provide them with assiduous care. We know that very many retired people and old-age pensioners live modestly. This is why the government will strive to improve their financial situation by, among other things, reducing the spread in the amounts payable in benefits, and especially by the introduction of more just principles of granting certain special retired pay supplements.

We shall go on attaching considerable importance to social welfare activity in working places. We see in it an important factor in combining the issues of output with meeting the welfare needs of employees. The management of welfare funds should correspond more closely than at present to the principles of social justice. These issues we recommend to the special concerns of workers: self-government, trade union and youth organizations. The state social welfare policy will be dominated by the endeavor to improve the living and working conditions of citizens, to secure a quiet family life, and labor safety. We shall provide the material, technical and organizational conditions needed to this end. We shall take advantage of every opportunity and every possibility that arises to improve the material situation of the working people, starting with the most urgent, accumulated problems.

Much government work will be devoted to the problems of housing construction. We know that the long wait for a flat is a very hard problem. We also know that in the housing construction which has been developed to reach the industrial scale we are very far indeed from having exhausted even the simplest reserves. This is why we shall make an energetic start in the fundamental streamlining of the work done by general construction enterprises.

We shall consistently make the management of enterprises and their supervisory institutions accountable for progress in the organization of labor on sites, in the exploitation of machines and people, in materials management. All this should help us to increase the the number of flats built, to speed up the construction of associated facilities, to improve the schedules and quality of flats completed, to lower the cost of their construction. But building more cheaply must not mean poorer quality. We shall not agree to people searching for lower costs through declining standards in the construction of dwellings and whole estates. Further, noticeable improvement in the housing situation requires a great effort on the part of the state and society. The state will finance the growing costs of furnishing new sites and the provision of the infrastructure for development of the housing construction industry.

At the same time, we must have a growing participation of consumer resources in the implementation of the housing construction program. We will also create better conditions for development of single family dwellings. By erecting new houses we all must constantly look after existing housing resources. To this end we will improve and repair the economy, we will broaden the scope of modernization. We regard the improvement of communal economy as an important task. To this end we will increase the responsibility of municipal authorities and services. At the same time, we are counting on support and social initiatives by tenants self-governments working toward improvement of living conditions in our towns and settlements.

According to resolutions of the eighth congress, large-scale work has been undertaken to improve the principles of the housing policy, and first of all to make a more just distribution of flats for large families and young couples.

Principles of housing policy will be modified and legal regulations established in order to prevent speculation on flats.

Obviously, we realize that even the best rules and regulations can be successful only with social cooperation. Thus, I appeal to national councils and housing cooperatives and, particularly, to cooperative self-management.

In health protection, we will concentrate on bringing order to the material base of the health service, on speeding up work on hospital investment projects and on renewal and modernization work in hospitals. We will strive to bring about visible improvement in supplying medicines by increasing medicine production. We are depending on the health service to insure more rational use of medicines.

In education, the key task will remain the general introduction of secondary education. We will insure indispensable conditions for the introduction of the 10-year secondary school, in order to insure an equal start for all children. We will continue to care for vocational schools and thus preserve their high status.

In higher schools our primary concern is to improve the quality of education and the upbringing of the young intelligentsia, and to increase the number of schools involved in scientific research and to link them more closely with the requirements for the development of the state and its people. We attach particular importance to the activity of creative circles. We desire that culture and art be extended to the widest circles of society. This demands improvements in the system of culture popularization and the development of its material base.

We are aware of existing needs in the sector of publication, particularly with regard to the availability of newspapers and books. We will meet the demand by rationalizing the use of paper and improving the management of its reserves for the publishing industry.

The state will be responsible for the development of physical culture, tourism and sport. It will treat them as an important factor in health and recreation for the people, and as an essential element in the rational use of free time.

With this in mind, we must deploy all reserves which do not require investment. These are our main tasks in implementing the party's and state's social policy, whose overriding aim is the good of man, meeting his material and spiritual needs and the all-around development of his personality. The older generation remembers and knows the circumstances in which we began after the war, seeking to achieve what is already reality today. We are still a nation on the way to prosperity. We want a higher quality of life. We can achieve it through higher quality work. This national ambition should be our great strength and the goal of our free progress. It should change socioeconomic reality and unite us all around common aims. [applause]

May it please the house: In the group of tasks which continue to face the government and the whole of society, the leading place is occupied by concern for that invaluable national property which is the country's security. Mindful of bitter experiences from the past and the lessons emerging from them, we have always, in People's Poland, paid the highest attention to this important matter. It is fitting to recall this, particularly today, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the victory over German fascism, to which Poland, her people's armed forces and the entire generation of our nation's combatants, made an important and universally valued contribution.

Today Poland's security is permanent and inviolable. It is a function and constituent part of the efforts of the socialist states' alliance, the Warsaw Pact, whose main link is the USSR.

The strength of the people's state, its economic potential, the moral and political unity of the nation and the high standard of the Polish People's Army have an immense significance for the cause of our security.

Our experiences, however, prove that peace and security are not granted once and for all. For this reason, then, the government will act to improve the defense system of the state. It will create a reliable, internal and external system that will be appropriate for contemporary and future requirements and thus will guarantee the security of socialist Poland.

In its activity in the international arena, the government will continue to strive consistently for the fullest protection of the vital interests of the nation: the independence, sovereignty and security of the state; guaranteeing the optimum external conditions for the country's successful development and the powerful life of its citizens; and strengthening the position and standing of Poland in Europe and the world.

We will act in accordance with the honored traditions of Polish patriotism and internationalism. For the Polish nation, with such hard experience in history, especially in the tragic years of World War II, life in peace is the supreme value. The general line of our foreign policy, accepted at the inception of People's Poland, has served, is serving and will serve the great issue of strengthening Poland's security. The Eighth PZPR Congress emphatically endorsed this position. Its documents contain a concrete program of action in the cause of peace.

The correctness of that program is fully confirmed by an analysis of the current international situation. It is marked, unfortunately, by a serious increase in complications evoked by the cold war policy of the imperialist forces, who want to force on Europe and the world a new stage of exceptionally expensive and dangerous armaments. In this complicated situation, People's Poland always will be, as before, on the side of those who, with full responsibility and involvement, are struggling for peace and social progress; for the strengthening of the security of nations; for just conditions of all-around international cooperation.

The group of states and political forces which, like us, deeply believe that the vision of a peacefully coexisting world is feasible is growing. This movement is based on the policy of detente and cooperation. We have made great achievements in this field already. Our joint obligation is to prevent the destruction of that achievement. It is to strengthen the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with differing systems. It is to defend and continue the policy of detente primarily by halting a new spiral in the arms race and by military detente.

A priority goal in the government's activity in the international arena has been and will be the all-around development of relations with the fraternal socialist states. This emerges from the unchanging, fundamental assumptions of Polish foreign policy. We attach key significance to strengthening our alliance and friendship, constantly developing fraternal relations and cooperating in an all-around way with the Soviet Union. Thirty-five years ago the alliance with the USSR became a fundamental factor in Poland's rebirth in a new political and territorial form. Today it constitutes a reliable guarantee of the security and peaceful existence of our fatherland, an important basis of the successful socioeconomic development of Poland and of the building of socialism. At the same time, it has important significance for strengthening the political-defense alliance of the socialist states, for stabilizing peace and building permanent security throughout Europe.

We will continue to strengthen the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the land of the Soviets. We will raise it to an increasingly high level and enrich it with new content.

We intend to continue to actively develop all-around fraternal relations with our other neighbors--the CSSR and the GDR, taking advantage of the new possibilities created by progress in the building of socialism in our countries. We will also develop cooperation with Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Cuba and Mongolia. We will continue to expand friendly relations and areas of cooperation with Yugoslavia. The 25th anniversary of the creation of the Warsaw Pact comes soon. This will provide an opportunity to recall the peaceful stabilizing role of this alliance, to stress its important detente and disarmament initiatives, to present the contribution by our country to its political and defense activity, and also to confirm our joint will to defend the continuation and development of the policy of detente.

In the current complicated international situation, one can see clearly the long-range importance of the proposals put forward by the states of the Warsaw Pact.

It is within the context of these proposals that we must include the momentous initiative announced by Comrade Edward Gierek from the rostrum of the Eighth PZPR Congress, to convene in Warsaw--the capital of Poland--a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. With full commitment, the government will strive to implement this idea in its international contacts. We appreciate highly the fact that this initiative has encountered the full support of our allies and a wide, positive response in many other states which are signatories of the Final Act of Helsinki.

In accordance with Comrade Edward Gierek's statement made at his election meeting in Sosnowiec, we are engaged in lively consultations on this issue. We intend to continue these consultations with all states which share our belief in the necessity to interrupt the arms race and to lessen the present level of military confrontation in Europe. We will make every effort to insure that the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of states participating in the CSCE is constructive and that it becomes an instrument for further development in the process of detente and cooperation. We are sure that this issue will be approached in the same way by our partners in the West. We will strive invariably to achieve progress at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

We appreciate the role which the United Nations can perform in the sphere of peace, detente, security and international cooperation. It is for this reason that we will consolidate our traditional efforts in that organization. We will also try to achieve progress in the negotiations now being held within the framework of the Geneva disarmament committee. We support all talks and political initiatives which are aimed at limiting armament and will lead to peaceful relations between states.

Special importance could be gained by an early ratification and implementation of the SALT II agreement. This would have a very important influence on the atmosphere of international relations and would assist progress in other disarmament negotiations. We will develop mutually advantageous bilateral relations and contribute in this way to the construction of a lasting infrastructure for detente and cooperation in Europe.

In our relations with states of different social systems we will strive to secure Poland's interests, to eliminate the still existing instances of limitations and discriminatory practices in cooperation with our country. Among our partners in West Europe, we will continue to develop our relations with France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Spain and other states. We will continue to actively develop our relations with the Scandinavian states. We will continue the process of normalization of relations and development of cooperation with the FRG. We will regard with sympathy and trust those forces in the FRG which are trying to overcome and eliminate from the life of that country the phenomena contrary to the letter and spirit of the treaty of 1970 and other agreements.

We want to maintain and enrich the present achievements in our relations with the United States and Canada. We will maintain active contacts with the Vatican and do our part to meet the efforts made by Pope John Paul II to serve the cause of peace and detente.

We will devote even more attention to the development of friendly and mutually advantageous relations with the developing countries. We have supported and continue to support their national liberation struggles, their strivings for real political and economic emancipation and social progress.

We are in solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, which are solving the problems of building socialism in particularly difficult conditions, forced to repulse the hegemonistic pressure and aggressive actions from the north. We support the Afghan nation in striving to put an end to interference by forces of imperialism in its internal affairs, and to guarantee conditions of peaceful development and neighborly cooperation with other countries in that region. We support the strivings of the Arab peoples for a complete and just solution to the conflict in the Middle East, including those of the Arab nation of Palestine for implementation of its sovereign rights to its own statehood.

We greet the people of Zimbabwe who, after a long struggle against colonialism, have achieved victory. We wish the Government of Zimbabwe success in solving the difficult problems of the country's development. We express the conviction that our relations with that country will develop successfully. We support the struggle by the African nations against neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

We are interested in greater cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Our relations with India, Syria, Algeria and Iraq; with Angola, Ethiopia, Libya and Nigeria; with Mexico, Brazil and Nicaragua, and with many other countries are mutually beneficial and create possibilities for further expansion. For this reason, we will consistently implement the government programs of long-term cooperation with those states, and develop partnerships. We will continue to pay great attention to implementing the decisions of the UN declaration on enabling societies to live in a spirit of peace, to the development of cultural and scientific technical cooperation, and also to the presentation abroad of socialist Poland's achievements.

We warmly greet the millions of people of Polish extraction scattered throughout so many countries of the world. We want to have closer contacts with them and develop cooperation, particularly in the fields of culture and economy and in inculcating the beautiful and noble traditions of country in the world.

May it please the chamber: I have presented the main assumptions of the government's program of action. I am aware that it does not contain a full, exhaustive answer to all the questions troubling our society. We have outlined the tasks which we hold to be the most urgent, from the point of view of solving the problems of today and the future. They are at the same time tasks which we can fulfill in the conditions in which we are working and in which we will be working.

At the same time, we are convinced that a consistent, persistent implementation of the presented program will guarantee the achievement of the fundamental social aims laid down by the Eighth PZPR Congress and contained in the election platform of the National Unity Front. In solving the tasks facing us, we are counting on the help, counsel and inspiration of the citizen deputies. I want to assure you that the government, in its everyday activity, will try to work closely in conjunction with the Sejm and to draw conclusions from discussions and criticism, and that it will comply with the (?laws) proclaimed by the high chamber.

Our society has many times expressed its patriotism, its wisdom and civic attitude. Today the best and most effective form of support for our program is everyday, honest, persistent, well-organized and productive work at all posts. In the creation of a climate for this kind of work, we are counting on intensified activity by the trade unions, social organizations and youth organizations; and for this we appeal to the working class, to farmers, to the intelligentsia, to all socio-professional forces.

We are counting on the understanding, good will and support for our intentions from the church. Our religious policy has been proved correct, as an important factor in national unity in work for the socialist fatherland. It promotes a good frame of mind and action in all citizens. For this reason, we will continue this policy and improve it.

Today, the most important obligation is to fulfill this year's plan as well as possible. The results achieved in the first quarter show an improvement in the situation in many fields. However, in some sectors there are still unfavorable deviations from the accepted intentions. The production plan in the raw materials and materials sector has not been fulfilled, and structural changes in industrial production are being carried out too slowly. There is incomplete fulfillment of tasks in the sphere of lowering production costs. We must redouble our efforts to overcome the weaknesses which still occur, focusing attention on regular implementation of plan tasks, on making up the backlogs in production which have arisen, on observing economic relations and strengthening socio-production discipline.

The achievemen of the best possible results in 1980, the final year of the 5-year plan period, will d mine what sort of start we have in the next 5-year plan period and will be an important equisite for implementation of the socieconomic program outlined at the eighth congress.

Citizen Speaker: May it please the hou : We are looking forward to the future with optimism, while being aware of the di lties that still occur. At the same time, we are convinced of the reality of the tasks which we set for ourselves. The moral-political unity of the people, the community of basic aims and aspirations, the well-being of Poland and Poles form the foundation for faith in the further successful development of Poland, and truly unite the working class, the farmers, the intelligentsia, party members and nonmembers, people of various ideologies, young people and veterans of battle and work. Unity is our strength. It is the best guarantee for carrying out our goals. The whole policy of the government will strengthen and serve this unity. [applause]

Citizen Speaker: May it please the house: May I have the honor now to put before the house a proposal on the composition of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which I have submitted to the citizen speaker in writing. Citizen deputies will allow me to describe briefly, while submitting this proposal, those candidates who will become new members of the council.

For the posts of deputy chairmen I propose: citizen Mieczyslaw Jagielski; citizen Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, who will also hold the post of chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers; Citizen Tadeusz Pyka; Citizen Roman Malinowski, who will also be given the post of minister of food industry and procurement. Citizen Roman Malinowski is a member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee. He was born in 1935 in Bialystok in a worker family. He completed his studies at the Faculty of Agricultural Economics at the Main School of Planning and Statistics [SGPIS]. He started professional work in 1956 as an economist in various agricultural institutions. In 1963 he started to work in the ZSL Supreme Committee.

Soon after becoming deputy chairman of the Central Union of Dairy Cooperatives, he was elected chairman of the Lodz Voivodship People's Council and later was appointed governor of that voivodship. Since 1975 he has been secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee and responsible for the affairs of the agriculture and food sector. Citizen Roman Malinowski is well acquainted with the problems of farming and food industry, and is an experienced party and state activist.

For the post of the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control I propose, in consultation with the chairman of the State Council, citizen Mieczyslaw Moczar.

For the following ministerial posts I propose:

National Defense: Citizen Wojcie Jaruzelski;
Internal Affairs: Citizen Stanislaw Kowalczyk;
Foreign Affairs: Citizen Emil Wojtaszek;
Finance: Citizen Henryk Kisiel;
Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy: Citizen Ryszard Karski;
Administration, Local Economy and Protection of the Environment: Citizen Josef Kepa;
Justice: Citizen Jerzy Bafia;
Science, Higher Education and Technology: Citizen Janusz Gorski;
Health and Social Welfare: Citizen Marian Sliwinski;
Labor, Wages and Social Affairs: Citizen Maria Milczarek;
Culture and Art: Citizen Zygmunt Najdowski;
Construction and Construction Materials Industry: Citizen Adam Glazur;
Power Industry and Atomic Energy: Citizen Zbigniew Bartoszewicz;
Mining: Citizen Wlodzimierz Lejczak;
Meallurgy: Citizen Franciszek Kaim;
Machine Engineering Industry: Citizen Aleksander Kopec;
Light Industry: Citizen Stanislaw Mach;
Agriculture: Citizen Leon Klonica;
Forestry and Timber Industry: Citizen Tadeusz Skwirzynski;
Domestic Trade and Services: Citizen Adam Kowalik;
Transportation: Citizen Mieczslaw Zajfryd;
Materials Management: Citizen Eugeniusz Szyr;
Veterans Affairs: Citizen Mieczyslaw Grudzien;
Education and Training: Citizen Krzysztof Kruszewski.

Citizen Krzysztof Kruszewski is a secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee and was born in 1939 in Warsaw in a family of the intelligentsia. He studied at the Educational Faculty of the University of Warsaw where he gained his doctor's and advanced doctor's degrees in education. At present he is an assistant professor. He started work in 1969 as a lecturer at that faculty and worked at the univeristy until 1973, that is until his appointment to the party Central Committee. Since 1977 he has been a secretary of the Warsaw committee and responsible for the affairs of the Warsaw academic and educational environment. Citizen Krzysztof Kruszewski is a valued expert in didactics and education, an experienced social and political activist.

To the post of minister of chemcial industry I propose the present under secretary of state and first deputy minister of the chemical industry, Citizen Henryk Pruchiewicz. Citizen Henryk Pruchiewicz was born in 1926 in Chorzow in a family of the intelligentsia. He completed his studies at the Faculty of Industry at the Higher Economic School in Katowice. Since 1949 he has been employed continuously in various posts in enterprises of the chemical industry and in the nitrogen industry as one of the directors. From 1971-74 he was a deputy minister at the Ministry of Chemical Industry and later deputy minister of foreign trade and maritime economy. In 1978 he returned to the Ministry of Chemical Industry as deputy minister. Citizen Henryk Pruchniewicz is well acquainted with the problems of economy and organization and has many years of leadership experience at all levels of the chemical industry.

To the post of the minister of heavy and agricultural machines industry: I propose Citizen Andrzej Jednyak, at present Poland's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Republic of Austria. Citizen Andrzej Jedynak was born in 1932 in Rzeszow, to a family of intelligentsia. He completed his studies at the Krakow technical university where he specialized in machine engineering technology. Later he gained a master's degree at the technical university of Rzeszow in the same specialty. He started his professional work in the engineering industry where he held management posts in enterprises and amalgamations, including the post of general director of the motor industry. In 1976 he was appointed deputy minister of engineering industry. In 1978 he became Poland's ambassador to Austria. Citizen Andrzej Jedynak has worked for 26 years in various managerial posts in the engineering industry and is well acquainted with the technical, economic and organizational problems of that industry.

To the post of minister of communications: I propose Citizen Zbigniew Rudnicki, member of the Presidium and secretary of the SD Central Committee. Citizen Zbigniew Rudnicki was born in 1928 in Sanislawow to a worker family. He studied at the Academy of Commerce in Poznan and later at the faculty of law at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan. He started professional work in 1948 in various economic services and institutions. In 1956 he was appointed to work in the SD apparatus in Poznan. In 1961 he was elected deputy chairman of the Presidium of the urban People's Council in Poznan. He remained in that post until 1973, when he was elected secretary of the SD Central Committee. He is well acquainted with economic problems. Citizen Zbigniew Rudnicki is an experienced organizer, social and state activist.

For the posts of ministers I propose: Citizen Tadeusz Bejm, who will hold the office of deputy chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control; Citizen Eugeniusz Grochal, who will hold the post of chairman of the State Prices Commission; Citizen Jerzy Kuberski, who will hold the post of director of the Office of Religious Affairs. Citizen Jerzy Kuberski was born in 1930 in Paschalin, Warsaw Voivodship, to a peasant family. He studied at the educational college of the University of Warsaw. Since 1948 he has worked in various educational posts. In 1971 he was elected secretary of the Warsaw party committee and later appointed to be minister of education and training. Last year he took the post of director of a department of the PZPR Central Committee. Citizen Jerzy Kuberski has had rich experience in social activity and is an experienced and valued political and state activist; Citizen Tadeusz Pudolf, who will also hold the post of first deputy chairman of the Planning Committee at the Council of Ministers; Citizen Maciej Wirowski, who will hold at the same time the post of first deputy chairman of the Planning Committee at the Council of Ministers [as heard].

I also propose the following to become ministers of the government: Citizen Jan Kaminski, chairman of the administrative board of the Peasants' Self-Aid Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives; Citizen Wiktor Sielanko; chairman of the board of the Central Union of Labor Cooperatives. Citizen Wiktor Sielanko was born in 1935 in Wilno to a family of the intelligentsia. He completed his studies at the technical university of Wroclaw and received successive academic degrees. He started his professional work in 1956 in the scientific research institutions operated by ministries in the electronics industry. Since 1972 he has worked in the Unitra electronics amalgamation where he rose to the rank of director general of that amalgamation. He has been awarded several individual and team prizes for his achievements in research and development work. In March this year citizen Wiktor Sielanko was elected by the board of the Central Union of Labor Cooperatives as chairman of the board. He possesses theoretical knowledge and is familiar with up-to-date methods of management of industrial organizations, which are useful in the modernization of small-scale industry. He is an experienced, nonparty, social activist.

These last two motions arise from our wish to secure for the leaders of great cooperative institutions adequate influence on the government's economic policy without limiting in any way their independence and duties arising from the principles of cooperative self-government.

In connection with the composition of the Council of Ministers which I have put forward I would like to thank sincerely the following for their work in the leading state positions which they have held until now. I would like to thank:

Citizen Longin Cegielski and Citizen Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers;

Citizen Franciszek Adamkiewicz; minister of heavy and agricultural engineering;

Citizen Kazimierz Kakol; minister and director of the Office of Religious Affairs;

Citizen Emil Kolodziej; minister of food industry and procurement;

Citizen Henryk Konopacki, minister of chemical industry;

Citizen Edward Kowalczyk, minister of communications; and

Citizen Tejchma, minister of education and training.

They have made a considerable contribution to the job of the development of the Polish People's Republic. Their knowledge and experience will be put to appropriate use in the performance of new tasks which will be entrusted to them.

May I request the house to adopt the Constitution of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which I have proposed. [applause]

SYRIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, GIVES STATEMENT

AU081107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1980--Last night 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Bucharest. In a statement he made at the Romanian capital's airport, the guest expressed his conviction that the interviews he would have in Bucharest would contribute to strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

In recent years, the Syrian deputy prime minister showed, cooperation between the two countries has been intensified and developed in various domains, following the indications of the two militant presidents, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Hafiz al-Asad, to the mutual interest of our peoples and of their fruitful cooperation, due to the sincere wish for fighting all difficulties that might appear when the cooperation projects are carried out, and to leave behind all obstacles. The Romanian-Syrian cooperation, the guest added, covers all the aspects of the economic, social, scientific, cultural and technological domains. "I am sure that this cooperation will intensify and develop further to cover new areas". Then 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah appreciated the successes of the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and of its general secretary, President Ceausescu. "We are certain that our visit here will supply us with richer information, will enable us to know more, will contribute to intensifying our cooperation", he said in conclusion.

Meeting With Ion Dinca

AU081933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/4/1980--The official talks between the economic delegations led by Ion Dinca, Romanian deputy prime minister, and by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, Syrian deputy prime minister for economic affairs, respectively started in Bucharest on April 8.

Analysed was the stage of the economic relations between Romania and Syria, and full satisfaction was expressed at their steadily ascending course. Also examined were the way in which the programmes of industrial, agricultural and technical cooperation were implemented, as well as the possibilities the development of the economic potential of the two countries provided for the expansion and strengthening of the mutually advantageous cooperation in domains of joint interest.

DEPUTY MINISTER TROFIN RECEIVES GABON'S FOREIGN MINISTER

AU081929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1980--On April 8, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology, had an interview with Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, approached were questions regarding existing possibilities for the further development and diversification of the Romanian-Gabonese economic collaboration and cooperation in the extractive industry, as well as in other sectors of mutual interest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NETHERLANDS LABOR PARTY LEADER

AU081924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1980--On April 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received at Predeal Jop den Uyl, leader of the Labour Party of the Netherlands, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, the will was expressed to develop still more the relations between the two parties. The wish of the RCP and of the Labour Party of the Netherlands was reiterated to further act for the development of the Romanian-Dutch collaboration and cooperation both bilaterally and internationally.

The exchange of views on current international questions brought to the fore the concern of the two parties over the deterioration of the world political climate, which endangers the peoples' peace, independence and security. It was considered that, under these circumstances, it was necessary for all states, for all the progressive and democratic political forces to intensify their efforts, for the public opinion to be mobilized for halting the worsening of international situation, for resuming and consolidating the policy of detente on the basis of strictly observing, in international relations, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, renunciation of threat or use of force, on the recognition of each people's right to self-reliant development. It was also highlighted that international security and peace required now more than ever before the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world.

Related to the situation in Europe, stress was laid on the importance of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting due this year which should give a fresh and strong impulse to implementing, as a unitary whole, the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, favour the adoption of tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament. In this context, emphasis was placed on the necessity of giving up the deployment of further nuclear missiles in Europe, of passing to negotiations among the sides concerned, fact which would favour the consolidation of confidence, of the climate of peace, collaboration and understanding on this continent.

During the talk, stress was also laid on the fact that the interests of peace required the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order which should guarantee free, self-reliant development of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular, as well as international political and economic stability.

DEPARTING JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU

AU081936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1980--On April 8, at Predeal, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Marwan Dudin, ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission to Romania. Talks were conducted on the occasion passing in a cordial atmosphere.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

For Beijing media reportage on the visit to China of the Romanian economic delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea, see the Eastern Europe section of the 8 April People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR GIVES ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU081012 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Apr 80 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascist domination, Hungarian Ambassador Sandor Rajnai gave a reception on Friday night.

The reception was attended by Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State; Ion Ionita, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Suzana Gadea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Mihai Burca, deputy chairman of the National Council of Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Emil Draganescu and Eugen Proca, ministers; Nicolae Bozdog, first deputy minister of domestic trade; Stan Soare and Dumitru Turcus, deputy section heads at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Col Gen Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defense; members of the leadership of various ministeries, central institutions, mass organizations, unions of creative workers, scientists, men of culture and art, generals and high-ranking officers, and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and other members of the diplomatic corps.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON LIBERATION

AU081037 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Congratulatory message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Hungarian leaders on the occasion of Hungary's liberation anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP central committee,

To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary,

To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary:

The 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist domination affords us a pleasant opportunity to convey to you and to the friendly Hungarian people warm, comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

Hungary's liberation following the victorious struggle of the Soviet Army, to which the Romanian Army also contributed with heavy sacrifices, marked an event of historic importance for the fate of the Hungarian people, and opened up broad prospects for the development of lasting relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

The Romanian people sincerely rejoice in the remarkable successes attained by the working people of the People's Republic of Hungary, led by the MSZMP, in the socioeconomic development of their country, in raising their material and cultural living standard, and in building a developed socialist society.

We note with satisfaction that the relations between the RCP and the MSZMP, between Romania and Hungary are developing all-around, on the basis of mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights and noninterference in internal affairs, mutual assistance and international solidarity, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and of common decisions and agreements. We are convinced that on those bases the Romanian-Hungarian cooperation in political, economic, scientific, cultural and other areas will further develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, and of the general cause of socialism, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to convey to the MSZMP Central Committee, to the Presidential Council and to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary, to the Hungarian people and to you, personally, wishes for full success in implementing the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions, in building the developed socialist society and in continuously developing your fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Ilie Verdet, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KADAR ON REELECTION

AU081009 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 80 p 5 AU

[Congratulatory message addressed by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Janos Kadar on his reelection as first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee,

Esteemed Comrade Kadar,

On the occasion of your reelection as first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I want to congratulate you and to wish you new successes in the construction of the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Hungary.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES JABLONSKI ON REELECTION

AU081011 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Congratulatory message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Henryk Jablonski on his reelection as president of Poland's State Council]

[Text] To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland, Warsaw,

On behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you warmest congratulations on the occasion of your reelection as president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between Romania and Poland will further develop, in the spirit of the agreements concluded between the leaderships of the two parties and states.

I wish you good health and personal happiness, and new successes in your activities devoted to the prosperity of the friendly Polish people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

VERDET CONGRATULATES BABIUCH ON REELECTION

AU081032 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Apr 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a telegram to Comrade Edward Babiuch in which, on behalf of the government and himself, he conveys to him warm congratulations, best wishes for health and success on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland. The telegram also expresses the conviction that the relations between our countries and peoples will continue to develop, for our mutual benefit.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

AU081039 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 80 p 5 AU

[Congratulatory message addressed by the RCP Central Committee to the Panamanian People's Party [PPP] Central Committee on the anniversary of its establishment]

[Text] To the PPP Central Committee, Ciudad de Panama:

The 50th anniversary of the PPP's establishment affords us the very pleasant opportunity of conveying to you, to all the party members and to the Panamanian working people warm congratulations and best wishes for future successes on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with an expression of our consistent feelings of friendship and militant solidarity.

We are fully familiar with the activities carried out by your party, together with other national patriotic and progressive forces, to consolidate the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, to utilize the national resources in accordance with your own interests, to fulfill the vital aspirations of the masses, and to promote the triumph of the ideals of freedom, democracy, social progress, peace and understanding between peoples.

On this occasion, too, we want to express our conviction that the good relations of cooperation and friendship established between the RCP and the PPP will further develop, in the spirit of the fruitful meetings and talks between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and PPP Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza. We will thus make an active contribution to expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation, in the most diverse areas, between Romania and Panama, in the interests of the Romanian and Panamanian peoples, and of strengthening the solidarity of the anti-imperialist forces everywhere, of the cause of international peace and security.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

TITO'S PNEUMONIA 'NOT SPREADING'; HIGH TEMPERATURE PERSISTS

LD091146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito remains very grave. The pneumonia shows no sign of spreading further. The high temperature persists. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

SUNDIC: U.S. DECISION TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH IRAN 'DANGEROUS'

LD081558 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] We devote our topical foreign political commentary to the U.S. decision to break diplomatic relations with Iran. Here is Milika Sundic:

The U.S. decision to break diplomatic relations with Iran is the most dangerous of all the possible actions which Washington could have chosen in answer to Imam Khomeyni's attitude about the captive American hostages continuing to remain under the students' control--that is, until Iran has its own parliament, which is to decide on the fate of the hostages. This disagreeable development in the crisis in Iranian-U.S. relations has taken place at a time when hopes existed that the problem would be resolved or alleviated by putting the hostages under government control, which, judging by everything, had been advocated by the president of the republic, Bani-Sadr, and his minister of foreign affairs. The fact that these hopes were dashed indicates two things: First, the United States has not tried hard enough to extend some kind of satisfaction to Iran, and second, between the government and the Revolution Council--that is Imam Khomeyni as the sacred leader of the Iranian revolution--there is still a great discrepancy as regards the assessment of the weight of the problem of the hostages.

Regardless of the extent of the accuracy of the abovementioned assumptions, it is certain that Iranian-U.S. relations have reached a crisis, the consequences of which could be extremely dangerous not merely with regard to the area of the Middle East but much further afield. It is possible that the United States has lost patience; it is also possible, on the other hand, that the decision to break diplomatic relations with Iran is connected with the presidential campaign, which has led Carter to make such a move. But regardless of the reasons involved, the effect of the decision adopted could turn out to be a great failure.

Of course, all this does not mean that by keeping the hostages Iran will achieve what it wants, regardless of all the bad experiences which Iran has had in its relations with the United States and with its not at all wise chess games with the overthrown Shah Reza Pahlavi. In a situation in which the parties to the dispute, Iran and the United States, make moves which preclude reaching an agreement which would satisfy both sides, the world is not convinced that there has not been a better way to resolve the problem of the hostages. Such moves do not rescue the national honor of one or the other side to the dispute and even less peace, which is under dangerous threat.

It is correct, however, that the United States has a cover in the UN Security Council Resolution, which demands that Iran free the captive U.S. diplomats. This is neither the first nor the last resolution which has not been implemented. How many resolutions did Israel alone ignore without suffering any consequences because of it, least of all with reference to the attitude of the United States towards Israel's aggressive policy?

It would undoubtedly have been a good thing had Iran freed the hostages but it would have been even a better thing had the United States understood that the captivity of its hostages is not merely a problem of relations between the two countries but of relations within these countries themselves. Iran is still experiencing a great upheaval: The country's vital institutions are still in their infancy, and the revolution--like all other revolutions--is not yet standing on its own feet. External pressure could slow down all three aspects but this is the worst method to use to resolve such an unusual interstate conflict in the right way.

Recalling everything that has happened in Iranian-U.S. relations in the past 4 months, one asks the questions: What could be the next move? Will the United States go further or will Iran give in? The impression is that not everything is lost and that there is still a chance to avoid the worst--the breaking out of a new hotbed of war. Were we not to believe this, we would not believe in the commonsense of the two countries to prevent such an outcome. In any case, the situation is very worrying, but, we repeat, not hopeless.

LATEST SOVIET MOVES TOWARD PRC, OFFICIAL'S VISIT ASSESSED

LD081158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 8 (TANJUG)--Soviet diplomat Mikhail Kapitsa's "private" visit to Beijing has not blunted the edge of the Soviet Union's criticisms of China, although it is certain that the Soviet Foreign Ministry official's visit was in the nature of a probe. Meanwhile, both sides are making certain public gestures by which they wish to show (?each) other their interest in seeking ways of continuing the dialogue on the normalisation of relations.

Kapitsa's mission, which was not recorded in the Moscow press, evidently had as its purpose to ascertain on the spot whether "something moves" in China following the Fifth Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, under which Moscow understands "movement" from the Soviet standpoint.

The picture offered to the Soviet public shows that nothing new is happening in China. It is certain, however, that Moscow is following with special interest everything that has been occuring on China's domestic scene over the past few months. Sources here assess that radical changes are nevertheless taking place. In the Soviet view, one of the major changes, the rehabilitation of former Chinese, would be complete only if official Beijing states that the former Chinese president was a great friend of the Soviet Union.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION'S VISIT CONTINUES

Meeting With Kolisevski

LD082038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Apr. 8 (TANJUG)--This visit of a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to Yugoslavia will contribute to becoming mutually better acquainted and to the further successful development of relations between the two countries, Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, said here today when meeting with a delegation of the U.S. congressmen on a visit to Yugoslavia now.

Speaking on behalf of all the delegates, the delegation head, Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, pointed out that they had come to Yugoslavia bearing greetings and messages of friendship from the U.S. people. He also transmitted best wishes for the recovery of President Tito.

In a cordial talk of some length, the U.S. guests took interest in the mechanism of the federal system in general and in the election, functioning and ways of work of the Presidency of Yugoslavia as a collective body in particular.

Discussion With Vrhovec

LD082040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Apr. 8 (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received the visiting delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives headed by Thomas O'Neill, the House speaker. In the ensuing talk opinions on Yugoslav-U.S. relations were interchanged. Both sides evaluated them as successfully developing. The current questions of the international situation were also discussed. On that occasion, Federal Secretary Vrhovec set out Yugoslav views on the present state of relations in the world.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD081412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 8 (TANJUG)--Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived here today on a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia. Kreisky was welcomed at the Belgrade airport by President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic, president of the republican Executive Council of Slovenia Anton Vratusa and several other high ranking Yugoslav officials.

With Chancellor Kreisky also arrived Prime Minister of the Province of Carinthia Leopold Wagner, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Province of Styria Adalbert Sebastian, and several other high ranking government and economic officials.

Talks on Bilateral Ties

LD082204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1959 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council and Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor, began today in a very cordial and frank atmosphere. Along with their associates, they exchanged views on bilateral relations. When the talks resume, they will discuss international issues.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the existing development of relations points very optimistically to their further development to which numerous contacts at government level has contributed, including the meeting between Kreisky and Djuranovic last autumn, the visit by Federal Foreign Affairs Secretary Vrhovec to Vienna, and the visit by Austrian Foreign Affairs Minister Pahr to Belgrade--when readiness was expressed to continue cooperation for the development of mutual relations. Today's visit by the Austrian chancellor also confirms this.

The two sides noted with concern that the present world situation is very grave. The process of detente is seriously threatened at the same time that the joint interests of neutral Austria and nonalined Yugoslavia indicate the need to make the greatest possible efforts to overcome such a situation, representing not only the needs of the two countries but also their contribution to the reestablishment of cooperation and spreading of detente. This cooperation is at the same time an example that along with good will, conditions for the overcoming of many differences can be created.

A significant increase in economic exchanges was also recorded during the past period which, in the view of both sides, provides a firm foundation for the further consolidation of mutual relations and cooperation. Readiness to continue the practice of contacts at different levels was stressed because this accords with the level of cooperation attained.

The need for cooperation to be based on foundations of this kind was emphasized because it is developing between countries which do not belong to any blocs and which are striving for peace and security in the world.

As far as economic cooperation is concerned, it was stressed that the agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC and the special relations which Austria enjoys with the EEC as a member of EFTA provides the possibility for considerable advancements in cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria along this line as well.

Despite the increase in the exchange of goods, the increase in the deficit, particularly on Yugoslavia's part, was noted. This can be overcome through the more efficient organization of Yugoslav economic organizations, as well as through cooperation in the field of long-term investments and industrial cooperation. Readiness for this was expressed on both sides.

Following a discussion of mutual results in these spheres, joint ventures on third markets, which offer great opportunities, were discussed as well as cooperation in energy production, bearing in mind the significance of this industry for the economies of the two countries. Other problems of the two countries were also discussed. In view of the fact that Austria and Yugoslavia are on the communication lines between northern and southern Europe, it was decided that relevant organs should discuss the possibilities of reducing the problems connected with the large-scale transportation of both goods and peoples through the territories of the two countries.

A very significant question at the talks was that of implementing the rights and positions of the national minorities, the Slovene and the Croat minorities. In the talks Austria's readiness to carry out its obligations stemming from the state treaty, as was stressed in the documents in connection with the visit which Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid to Austria and Minister Willibald Pahr to Belgrade, was welcomed.

The principled attitude to which Yugoslavia adheres concerning the policy of minorities inside Yugoslavia represents the same attitude which our country exhibits toward our national minorities in neighboring countries. This represents for us not merely a deeply principled issue but also a constitutional issue. We advocate this not merely at the domestic but also at the international level, it was stressed by the Yugoslav side.

It is known that, due to such attitudes, Yugoslavia has never had any territorial demands. It is also known that due to such attitudes it has never broken off cooperation with neighboring countries. However, we look upon the recognition of our minorities' rights as an essential element of good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

The position of our workers in Austria and the realization of their rights was also discussed. Cooperation in the information field was touched upon, which should accompany the development of relations because this contributes to a greater degree of cooperation. A program of scientific-technical cooperation should also be adopted as soon as possible, for which the necessary conditions exist and for which both sides expressed complete readiness.

The Yugoslav side also cited the need to carry out the agreement on archives, because documents which represent a significant fund of the cultural heritage of several of our nations and nationalities are located in Austria.

The promotion of border cooperation was also discussed. A group of experts is working on an agreement on this. This agreement should regulate numerous unsolved questions. Particular stress was laid on the significance of cooperation between individual Yugoslav regions and towns with Austrian provinces and towns.

Before the talks between Djuranovic and Kreisky, the federal chancellor laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala.

SRZENTIC ADDRESSES DANISH CP CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD041854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] [No dateline]--Vojo Srzentic, head of the Yugoslav delegation, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, greeted the Danish communists and wished their congress success on behalf of the LCY. He stressed that Yugoslavia, and the LCY in particular, are following with great interest the activity of the Communist Party and other progressive forces of Denmark.

"The present social and political developments in the world are characterized by the inextinguishable aspiration and struggle of the working class and working people in general for active participation in decisionmaking on all social affairs and by the struggle of the peoples for equality, political and economic independence, and more rapid economic development. The successes of the struggle against imperialism and all forms of hegemonism and domination, and for peace and peaceful coexistence in international relations testify to the irresistible strengthening of the independent, democratic and socialist orientation of peoples," Srzentic said at the beginning of his speech.

At the same time he voiced deep anxiety over the extremely grave exacerbation of the international situation and said that the policy of dividing the world into blocs and attempts to revive the struggle for spheres of influence are increasing mistrust in international relations and putting in question the gains made with regard to the relaxation of international tension. "We are witness to frequent foreign interference in the internal affairs of sovereign and especially nonalined countries, and to the practice of undermining the sovereignty and independence of peoples and countries. The role of the military is more and more pronounced, and the use of force more and more extensive in international relations."

Srzentic went on to speak about the flashpoints of crisis, especially those in the Near and Middle East and central and Southeast Asia, as additional factors of international instability. In this connection he said that Yugoslavia and the LCY condemned the use of force and military intervention, that they oppose the export of both counterrevolution and revolution, and that they oppose all attempts to turn individual flashpoints of crisis into subjects of confrontation between the military-political blocs and the biggest and strongest powers.

"In such a situation," he said, "it is an urgent task of the international community, of all the countries and all the peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces in the world, to be actively involved in overcoming the existing state of affairs in international relations."

He added: "Our country and the LCY, proceeding from the conviction that there is no alternative to the policy of detente, are actively working to revive and strengthen detente and to transform it into a global process. We are taking concrete steps in this direction and we support all initiatives that can contribute to international accord, halting the arms race and a transition to actual disarmament--which we consider to be one of the basic prerequisites for detente."

"We attach particular significance to the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

Speaking about the increasingly significant results achieved by the socialist and other progressive forces in the world in the struggle for independence, social progress and socialism, Srzentic said: "The struggle for socialism and the roads to socialism are highly diversified, because of the diversity of the historical conditions in which they are taking place. Full respect for the differences and respect for an independent choice of the roads of struggle for progressive social transformation would undoubtedly strengthen the advance of socialism as a world process. The need for cooperation and solidarity in the workers' and progressive movement is more pronounced now than perhaps ever before.

"However, cooperation and solidarity between parties can be successful and lasting only if based on a consistent respect for the principles of equality, independence, autonomy, noninterference and every party's and movement's responsibility to its own working class and its own people. These principles were given a full affirmation at the Berlin conference of the communist and workers parties of Europe and represent a permanent value which should be built into relations among all parties."

Srzentic stressed that the LCY's international cooperation, which was very extensive and successful, was consistently based on these very principles.

"Our presence at your congress is also an expression of our wish to see relations between the LCY and the Danish Communist Party develop constantly in the interests of cooperation between the working class and the peoples of our countries, in the interests of progress, peace and socialism."

At the end of his speech Vojo Srzentic spoke about the dynamic social and economic development of socialist self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia.

LCY'S POPOVIC HOLDS TALKS IN NEW DELHI WITH INDIAN POLITICIANS

AU081910 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Text] New Delhi--The cooperation between the LCY and the SAWPY on one hand and the Indian Congress Party, the Indian Communist Party and the Indian Communist Party-Marxists on the other was the topic of the talks that Dusan Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, has held with representatives of these Indian parties in New Delhi in the last few days.

A mutual desire to further strengthen this cooperation was expressed in all these talks. Reports on the activity of the LCY and the SAWPY and of the Indian parties concerned both in solving the questions of internal development and in their approach to the contemporary world problems were discussed in the talks. During the meetings the high officials of the three Indian parties showed particular interest in the state of health of President Tito, expressed their wishes for his recovery and emphasized Tito's contribution to the cause of peace and security in the world.

KOLISEVSKI CONGRATULATES POLAND'S JABLONSKI ON REELECTION

AU081959 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 4 April, TANJUG--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram on behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic:

"It is with special satisfaction that on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic I send you on behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito cordial congratulations and best wishes of the SFRY Presidency and the Yugoslav peoples for new successes in your responsible work for the welfare and prosperity of the friendly Polish people.

"I take this opportunity to repeat our conviction that in the future the traditional good relations and fruitful cooperation between our two countries will also continue to develop and deepen in the interest of our peoples, socialism and peace in the world."

KOLISEVSKI GREETS HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU081920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 3 April, TANJUG--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram on behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

"It is my special pleasure on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic to send you, on behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, the SFRY Presidency and the Yugoslav peoples, cordial congratulations and best wishes for prosperity and new successes in the furtherance of socialist construction of Hungary, for the welfare of the friendly neighboring Hungarian people and for your personal happiness. I take this opportunity to express my firm conviction that the close friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two neighboring socialist countries will continue to develop and grow stronger for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace, wider international cooperation and progress in the world."

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S LAZAR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], has sent the following telegram to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

"The 35th anniversary of the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic provides me with a pleasant opportunity and with great satisfaction to send you, on behalf of the FEC and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for further progress in the development of the socialist society and for prosperity of the neighboring Hungarian People's Republic.

"I am convinced that the good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our peoples and countries will continue to develop in our mutual interest and to the benefit of peace, security and understanding in the world."

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION TASKS

AU081925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 3 April, TANJUG--Today in Belgrade the LCY Central Committee Presidium held an expanded session presided over by Stevan Doronjski and attended by members of the SFRY Presidency and the federation's highest officials.

The implementation of the November 1979 conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on economic stabilization and of the resolution on economic and social policy for 1980 was discussed at the session. Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered the introductory report.

Despite the results achieved the Presidium is of the opinion that it is vitally important for the solution of economic problems to insure that the LCY and all other subjective forces will continue to pursue even more concrete and more organized activities for a consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy and of self-managing socioeconomic relations.

MILITARY SCHOOL'S LCY ORGANIZATION STRESSES MARXIST TRAINING

AU090724 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 80 p 14 AU

[T. Stojic report]

[Summary] "The contents of the military professional, ideological-political and general education as well as all other spheres of work and life of students, cadets and those attending individual courses of study must be imbued to an even greater extent with the Marxist ideology and Marxist view of the world, something that among other things is of special importance also for the formation of correct views on the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and for the development of devoted and aware cadres, defenders of our self-managing socialist society. This, briefly, is the gist of the discussion and the adopted conclusions at the last session of the committee of the organization of the League of Communists of the High Military Schools Center in Belgrade."

The committee noted that good instruction and training and education results have been achieved in all schools of the center but added that "everything has not been done as yet to insure that the entire instruction process of training and education is based on and imbued with Marxism." In this connection the committee particularly pointed out that "the Marxist ideological orientation of instruction must primarily aim at developing high political awareness of comprehensively trained officers, men with complete faith in the strength of our concept of all-people's defense and the country's ability to defend itself against any aggressor, as well as building up their readiness and determination to defend the achievements of our revolution and to sacrifice themselves in the country's defense."

The struggle for a greater Marxist ideological orientation of instruction in military schools must aim at linking the studies and training with the social processes and concrete tasks that officer graduates will encounter in their military units, and at building the ideological-political unity and the moral character of officers. "It is only through the ideological orientation of instruction that it is possible to wage a successful and effective struggle against the behavior of individuals that at times is not completely in accord with the officer vocation in our army." It was further stressed at the meeting that "the entire instruction process, that is, both the professional military instruction process as well as the ideological-political, scientific research and other processes" in the military schools center "must be based on Marxist science, LCY policy and the military ideas and works of Comrade Tito."

CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL REVIEWS TRAINING SYSTEM

LD081520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Promotion of the system of training, both from the viewpoint of its content and from the viewpoint of its quality, is one of the most topical tasks of the development of civil defense.

This was stressed at the session today of the Civil Defense Council which discussed the foundations of civil defense training and promotion system.

In formulating the foundations of the training system in civil defense, it was said today, one has to proceed primarily from the unified concept-doctrine stances and requirements in the implementation of defense protection preparations as a whole. The nature of possible future means of war has also to be borne in mind.

The session today also discussed the preparations and training of the Yugoslav Red Cross for all-people's defense and social self-protection. The assessment was made that the Red Cross is equipped to provide aid in protecting and rescuing the population. This ability was confirmed during the big catastrophes which hit our country last year.

In order to promote this aid still further, it was said today, even greater involvement is required, not only of the Red Cross but of our social community further afield, so that this organization may become even more extensive and its material basis stronger.

SERBIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES TRAINING WOMEN

LD090503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a session held today with Dobrivoje Vidic in the chair, the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia considered topical questions concerning the preparation of women for all-people's defense and social self-protection and topical questions of the current organizing and further perfecting of the system of territorial defense.

It was judged that good results had been achieved in the training of women for and their participation in all-people's defense and social self-protection, especially in civil protection. The council noted that the results achieved so far made possible an even greater degree of inclusion of women, especially young women, in the armed forces, civil protection and other structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In the course of this, in the council's view, appropriate attention should at the same time be paid to their fullest training and preparation for defense tasks in production, social activities, organs of sociopolitical communities and other organs and communities.

The council endorsed a report on the work done in the past and on tasks in 1980.

KOSOVO LEAGUE COMMISSION VIEWS DEFENSE TASKS

LD082302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1846 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Pristina--The League of Communists organizations and organs are increasingly affirming themselves as the prime movers of the entire ideopolitical activity aimed at directing defense and self-protection organization and work in all environments. It was noted at the session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the provincial Central Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists held in Pristina today that this has been particularly demonstrated in the current complex international situation.

In discussing the ideopolitical activity and the tasks of the League of Communists in local communities in implementing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the commission noted that the involvement of all social subjects has exerted a considerable influence on the further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection and on the broader organization of the working people and citizens for defense and protection.

In this way more and more conditions are being created for the transformation of the high socialist and patriotic readiness and resolve of the working people and citizens to defend in all circumstances our system, freedom and independence, into organized actions in which every man knows his place and the task he must perform.

In the introductory speech by Petar Jaksic, executive secretary of the provincial Central Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists, and in the debate at today's session it was stressed that in the past few months in all environments in the province particular attention has been devoted to increasing responsibility and mobility and intensifying vigilance and security. The results achieved in this respect are demonstrated by the fact that communists, working people and citizens in local communities carry out conscientiously and (?attentively) every task in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

SERBIAN, KOSOVO OFFICIALS DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD081714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Nis--Serbia's associated labor is ready to build a number of economic installations in the area of Kosovo in the next medium-term period, which will speed up the development of this insufficiently developed province. This was stated in Nis today at the joint meeting of representatives of the chambers of economy of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with representatives of composite organizations of associated labor, which discussed possibilities of building economic projects in Kosovo this year and in the 1981-85 period.

It was stated at the meeting that real possibilities exist in the territory of Kosovo for the construction of machine-building, electric power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, agrocomplex and automobile industry facilities.

The first project which the associated labor of the Republic of Serbia will build in Kosovo on the principle of pooling labor and resources is a machine-building forge, whose activity is directly connected with the automobile industry which is developing increasingly in the province. Detailed programs on the construction of facilities in Kosovo will be adopted by the composite organizations of associated labor of Serbia in cooperation with the chambers of economy with their medium-term development plans.

MARCH RETAIL PRICES, COST OF LIVING RISE

LD072315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Retail prices in March went up by 1.8 percent compared with the previous month. Agricultural products went up by 1.3, industrial by 1.5, alcoholic drinks by 5.2 and services by 3.4 percent. Last month's price increases contributed to a general increase in retail prices which were, in the first 3 months of this year, 26.2 percent higher than the year before.

In the past 3 months, the cost of living was up by 26.9 percent compared with the same period last year.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CEMA MEETING--Belgrade--A Yugoslav delegation led by Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, left for the Mongolian People's Republic today to attend the 22d session of the CEMA planning cooperation committee. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD]